

0-2 Report

1926

3010

POLITICAL-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Form of Government.

(1) Exercise of Governmental Power.

The coordinate branches of the Government are legislative, executive and judicial.

Legislative.

RECEIVED NEWARK AUG 6 1926

The method of organization and functioning of the two Chambers in legislative processes is very similar in Argentina to the provisions of the American Constitution on these matters. Bills may be introduced in either Chamber (save those relating to taxation and recruiting of troops, which must originate in the Chamber of Deputies) by any member or by the Executive, and when passed are sent to the other Chamber for consideration. If approved there they are sent to the President for approval and promulgation. If he fails to return a bill with objections within ten days, it is considered approved. The rejection of a bill in toto in one Chamber prevents its reintroduction the same year.

Amendments made by one Chamber to a bill sent to it from the other will become effective if approved by ordinary majority vote of the Chamber in which the bill originated. If amendments are not so approved, the Chamber which made the amendments, may insist upon them by a vote of two thirds of its members, which amendments can then be rejected by the other Chamber, only by a vote of two thirds of the members present. A bill passed by both Chambers and returned within ten days by the President with his objections may be passed over his veto by two thirds vote in both Chambers. In that case the names of the members voting together with a statement of the reasons for their votes as well as the objections shall be published. A vetoed bill failing to receive the requisite majority shall not be introduced again in the same session.

Executive.

The Executive Power is vested in the President of the Argentine Nation.

The powers of the President of Argentina are modeled in the Constitution closely after those of the United States. In some respects the power of the Executive in Argentina is greater than that of the President of the United States. Chief of the Executive's power (President) is the executive ordinance or decrees in the execution of the laws of the nation. It gives the President an important share in legislation as well as administration in spite of the limitation that the spirit of the laws be not changed nor that their scope be limited by exceptions through such regulations. The President's share in legislation is enlarged furthermore by express power accorded to the Executive to introduce measures in Congress, a power which is not accorded the President of the United States. He has appointive power to all government posts except diplomatic posts, higher officials of the army and navy, and Federal judgeships, when the concurrence of the Senate is required. The President is assisted by and acts through eight ministers appointed and removed by him. Every act of the President must be countersigned by a minister within whose province the matter falls.

From:..... Report #3644
M.A. Buenos Aires

June 10, 1926.

POLITICAL-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Form of Government.(a) Exercise of Governmental Power.

Ministers are expressly authorized to attend sessions of Congress and take part in debates, but have no votes.

Judicial.

Federal Courts exercise jurisdiction over all cases involving the Constitution or the laws of the nation, except those cases arising under the civil, commercial, penal and mining codes which according to the Constitution may be tried either in federal or provincial courts. This jurisdiction also includes cases arising under foreign treaties, cases involving Ambassadors, Ministers and foreign consuls, admiralty and maritime cases, cases in which the nation is a party, cases between two or more provinces, or between a province and citizens of another province or between citizens of different provinces, or between a province or its citizens against a foreign citizen or state.

The powers and practice of the federal courts in Argentina are as extensive as those of the Federal Courts in the United States of America, and controversies involving relative powers of a province and nation are determined in these courts.

From: R. W. Buchanan
Report M.A. Buenos Aires

Report #3644

June 10, 1926.

G-2 Report

3010

POLITICAL-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Form of Government.

(b) Origin and Development of Present System. 1926

After three centuries of misrule by Spain in the different South American countries, the people of Buenos Aires on May 25, 1810 appointed a provisional Junta to supersede the authority of the Viceroy and carry on the government. The step taken was a revolutionary one, and later circulars were sent to the provinces asking them to send representatives to join the Junta. This started the civil war against Spanish rule in South America.

During the period of the War of Independence no Constitution was framed for the country, and there was no strong central government which held the country together. The war lasted until December 8, 1824 when the Battle of Ayacucho was fought which really terminated the Spanish rule in South America.

In 1816 a Congress was held at Tucuman composed of representatives of most of the provinces which compose Argentina today and named Don Martin Pueyrredon as Dictator and the separation of the United Provinces of the River Plate from Spanish rule was formally announced.

In 1819 Congress assembled in Buenos Aires and framed a Constitution on the unitary system, but this was utterly ignored by the Governors of the provinces as the idea of centralization was obnoxious to them, and the provinces ruled themselves as they saw fit.

Through the efforts of President Rivadavia another Constitution on the Unitarian scheme was framed by Congress in 1825, but this again was not ratified by the provinces.

From this date until the fall of Rosas the country was in a state of almost continual civil war and anarchy chiefly over the question "centralized government vs. federalized government" and the country was without a constitution.

In 1853 the united provinces exclusive of the Province of Buenos Aires sent delegates to Paraná and framed another Constitution for a federalized government. Buenos Aires was then considered an independent state.

Until 1860 the problem between Buenos Aires and the provinces could not be solved by diplomacy or battle, but in the end General Mitre representing Buenos Aires, and General Urquiza representing the provinces, arrived at an agreement which made it possible to convoke a new national convention in the city of Santa Fé. The Constitution of 1853 with slight modifications was adopted in session September 23, 1860.

From: *R. W. D. M. H. J.* Report # 3645
M.A. Buenos Aires

June 9, 1926.

POLITICAL-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Form of Government.(c) Suitability of Present System in Relation to National Characteristics.

AUG 6 1926

Although Argentina has a representative republican form of Government and greatly resembles the government of the United States in theory, in practice it is different in many respects. Some of the important weaknesses in the form of Government are as follows:

While the franchise is broad, a considerable proportion of the population is illiterate and ignorant of what a representative form of government means. This together with the fact that the middle class is small---the influence of which is so strong in the American nation---results in a certain amount of instability in the Argentine Government. The government has been in the hands of lawyer politicians who have been identified with the wealthy landowners, and these have been able to exercise their control due to the lack of an intelligent public opinion among the lower classes.

Congress has been unable to pass any important legislation for more than two years chiefly due to partisan politics in the two houses of the legislature. This condition of affairs would most probably be impossible in the United States where intelligent public opinion would be brought to bear. As it is the mass of the people who have the vote are indifferent or do not understand conditions.

Government positions are looked upon as personal perquisites rather than opportunities of service, but this attitude with its resultant evils is not looked down upon by public opinion.

The conditions cited are possibly due to too large a franchise which is even greater than it is in the United States, as too large a proportion of ignorant and illiterate people have a vote at elections. This condition will probably rectify itself as the standard of education in the country is bettered.

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Service.

AUSTRIA The Argentine Minister to Austria at present is Colonel Martín Bortagaray. He was born in Guzuzu-Cuatia, Province of Corrientes in 1874. He entered the Military College in 1890, and the Army in 1893. He was promoted to Captain in 1903; Major in 1907, Lieut. Colonel in 1913 and in 1915 he became Aide-de-camp to the Minister of War. He became a Colonel in 1917. He was appointed Minister to Austria on December 31, 1923.

First Secretary: Sr. Alberto J. Vignes.
Civilian Attaché: Pablo Grünbaum Trío.

BELGIUM.

The Argentine Minister to Belgium is Dr. Alberto Blancas. He was born in Buenos Aires in 1859, and graduated as a lawyer in 1883. He entered the Foreign Office in 1877 as a clerk, and rose to Chief Clerk. He then was appointed First Secretary to the Legation in Germany, and later in Austria where he remained as Chargé d'Affaires. Subsequently he went to Spain, and on returning to Buenos Aires he took up journalism. Sometime later he became Chief of the Office of Public Lands of the Province of Buenos Aires and then Deputy for Buenos Aires. He then practised law, but once more entered diplomacy as Chargé d'Affaires in Bolivia. From Bolivia he was transferred to Chile as First Secretary. In 1919 he was accredited to Belgium as Minister Plenipotentiary.

First Secretary: Sr. José A. Caballero
Military Attaché: Colonel Enrique R. Pilotto.
Civilian Attaché: Manuel A. Blancas.
Chancellor: Luis Le Bellot.

BRAZIL

Dr. Antonio Mora y Araujo graduated as a lawyer in 1896. He practised at the town of Goya in the Province of Corrientes. He has always taken a keen interest in agriculture, and has influenced the Government in introducing new methods and plants in the country. In 1916 he was elected a National Deputy for Corrientes, but his vote was contested, and he did not enter the Chamber. He has been interested in educational matters in his own province, where he has had various positions connected with the schools. He was appointed Ambassador to Brazil in June 1921. He is chiefly interested in furthering friendly relations with Brazil.

Councillor of Embassy: Dr. Honorio Leguizamón Ponaal.
Military Attaché: Major Heremengildo Tocagni
Naval Attaché: Captain Mario Fincati.
Chancellor: Alejandro Acosta.

BOLIVIA.

Dr. Horaci Carrillo is the Argentine Minister to Bolivia. Prior to his appointment as Minister in 1921 he was Governor of

From:.....
M.A. Buenos Aires

Report #3649

June 21, 1926.

POLITICAL-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Service.BOLIVIA (Cont'd)

the Province of Jujuy. He founded "El Día" a newspaper in Jujuy and has been connected with local politics in that province most of his life. His activities as Minister have been concentrated on the adjustment of frontier matters and to bring about closer relations.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Minister to Central American countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama) is Dr. Atilio Daniel Barilari. Prior to his appointment in 1923 he was Introduceur of Ambassadors in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He aspires to compete successfully with American influence in those countries, and to establish closer ties between them and his own country.

CUBA.

The Argentine Minister to Cuba is Dr. Sergio García Urriburu. From 1893 until 1923 Dr. Urriburu occupied the post of Consul-General in London, Berne and New York. In 1923 he was appointed Minister to Japan, and in January 1926 Minister to Cuba.

CHILE.

In 1923 Dr. Manuel E. Malbrán was appointed a member of the Argentine Delegation to the 5th Panamerican Conference held in Santiago. On March 17, 1923 he was accredited Ambassador to Chile. On being interviewed Dr. Malbrán stated that the Embassy is being kept very busy due to the fortunate increase in commercial and intellectual interchange between Chile and Argentina.

First Secretary. Manuel A. Viale Paz

Second Secretary. Adolfo Calvo

Naval Attaché: LT. José A. de Urquiza

Military Attaché: Major Eduardo D. Lopez

Civil Attaché: Alberto Alcobendas.

DENMARK.

Dr. Laurentino Olascoaga is the Argentine Minister to Denmark, Sweden and Norway. He was born in the Province of Mendoza and after studying law graduated as a lawyer in 1904. He was a professor of History, Commercial Law and Civic Instruction up to 1910. He is a prolific writer on legal subjects, and has been a member of all the International and American Congresses of Social Sciences which have taken place in the Republic. Since 1893 he has been a member of the Radical Party and taken an active part in the revolution that year and in the one of 1905.

Second Secretary: Sr. Alberto Báfico.

From:..... Report # 3649
M.A. Buenos Aires

June 31, 1926.

CONFIDENTIAL-----ARGENTINE

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Service.

FRANCE

Sr. Federico Alvarez de Toledo, the Argentine Minister to France, began his political career as Minister of Marine under the administration of President Irigoyen. Two years later he was appointed Argentine Minister to Great Britain, a post he resigned shortly afterwards. . . . Towards the end of 1931 he was offered the Presidency of the Bank of the Nation. He left this post to take up that of Argentine Minister to France. Dr. Alvarez de Toledo has taken charge of one of the most important Legations abroad and has been very successful in his work.

First Secretary. Luis Bamberg.
Second Secretary. Edgardo Perez Quesada
Military Attaché. Colonel Enrique R. Pilotto
Naval Attaché. Captain Agustín S. Eguren
Civilian Attachés: Ernesto Alvarez de Toledo
Adams Benites Alvear

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. José Evaristo Uriburu is the Argentine Minister to Great Britain. He was born at the Argentine Legation in Lima (Peru) in 1880. He studied law and political sciences for some time and later took up ranching. He was an active member of the Republic^{an} Party, and when the party dissolved he became Secretary of the Board of the new party which was formed---the Unión Cívica. In 1910 his candidature was supported by his party for a Deputyship but he was not elected. In 1913 he was again proclaimed a candidate by the "Unión Cívica" but not elected. He then retired from active participation in politics. In September 1916 he was appointed Municipal Commissioner for Buenos Aires, but resigned shortly afterwards. Early in 1919 he became a Director of the Bank of the Nation. On May 12, 1921 he was appointed Argentine Minister to Great Britain.

Councillor: Paulino Llambí Campbell
First Secretary: Carlos Miguens
Financial Secretary: Carlos Dominguez
Naval Attaché: Captain Luis Pillado Ford.
Commercial Attaché: Julian Duggan
Civilian Attaché: Ricardo C. Quesada
Special Attaché: Juan E. Richelet.

GERMANY.

Dr. Federico Quintana, the Argentine Minister to Germany presented his credentials to the President of the Reich, Marshal Hindenburg on January 12, 1935. He commenced his diplomatic career as First Secretary of Embassy on Special Mission to the Court of Madrid on the occasion of the marriage of King Alfonso. Later he was appointed Secretary to the Argentine Legation in Berlin. From Germany he went to the United States as Councillor of Embassy. Then he became Minister to Central America (Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, San Salvador and Nicaragua).

From:..... Report #3649

June 21, 1936.

POLITICAL-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

GERMANY (Cont'd)

On his appointment as Minister to Germany much faith was placed in this appointment by the press inasmuch as he would help towards rapprochement and esteem between Argentina and Germany. Dr. Quintana stated in his speech on presentation that he hoped to work for interchange of intellectual and material things between Germany and his own country.

Councillor of Embassy. Dr. Pedro Guesalaga
Second Secretary. Guillermo de Achaval.
Naval Attaché. Lieut. Colonel Manuel A. Rodriguez
Military Attaché. Lieut. Colonel Manuel A. Rodriguez
Civil Attaché. Dr. Arturo Crespo
Hon. Technical Commercial Adviser: Sr. Carlos Altgelt.

ITALY.

Dr. Fernando Perez, prior to his appointment as Minister to Italy in 1932, was Minister to Austria. During his stay in Austria he was considered one of the most popular diplomats in Vienna. He was a medical man prior to his entrance into the diplomatic service, and he devoted himself to the assistance of the poor and sick in Austria. Through his influence he obtained a \$5,000,000 m/n loan from the Argentine Government to assist the poor in Vienna. The Austrian Government much regretted his transfer to another country. Dr. Perez is greatly interested in stimulating Italian immigration into Argentina, and also in the increase of commercial relations between the two countries.

First Secretary: Sr. Conrado Rolandone
Military Attaché/ Major Juan N. Tonazzi
Honorary Commercial Attaché: Carlos Brebbia

PERU.

Dr. Roberto Levillier is known as a historian and writer. He began his diplomatic career in the Foreign Office then went to Spain as Secretary. In 1932 he was appointed Minister to Peru. His diplomatic activities have been the encouragement of commercial, as well as intellectual, interchange between Peru and Argentina.

Second Secretary: Juan M. García Montero
Military Attaché: Major Emilio Faccione

PORTUGAL.

The Argentine Minister to Portugal, Dr. José María Cantilo was born in 1877. He studied in Paris and took up journalism. He entered the diplomatic service in 1908 as 2nd Secretary to the Legation in Rome. In 1907 he became Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland and Italy. He was transferred to Brazil as First Secretary where he was in charge up to 1910. President Saenz Pena appointed him Secretary to the President, and later he became Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Subsequent to being appointed Minister to Paraguay he was transferred to Portugal in 1919.

From:..... Report #3649

June 21, 1933.

POLITICAL-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.RUSSIA.

Dr. Hilarion E. Moreno, prior to his appointment as Minister to Russia, Finland, Poland and Czechoslovakia in September 1934 was Minister to Venezuela. Dr. Moreno is a diplomat of career, and has occupied the position of Councillor of the Argentine Embassy in the United States.

SPAIN.

Dr. Carlos de Estrada, the Argentine Ambassador to Spain, was born in 1863. After his graduation he practiced law in Argentina. He joined the "Union Civica", a revolutionary group which launched the successful revolution of 1890. He has a great reputation as an orator and writer on political subjects in particular. In 1900 he was secretary to and an intimate adviser of President Saenz Pena, which position he held until 1903. After resignation he was appointed President of the "Direccion General de Ferrocarriles" which post he held until it was absorbed in the Department of Public Works. He was Secretary to the Government of Dr. Luis B. Molina, Interventor in the Province of Buenos Aires in 1907, under President Avellaneda. Prior to his appointment as Ambassador to Spain he served as Minister in Peru, Ecuador and Uruguay. He received his appointment to Spain in 1922.

His activities in Spain are chiefly to stimulate further commercial relations between the two countries, better relations and encourage immigration.

Councillor of Embassy. Dr. Juan A. Areco, jr.
First Secretary. Adolfo J. de Urquiza
First Secretary. Luis S. Castineiras
Military Attache. Lieut. Colonel Luis I. Loreao
Naval Attache. Captain Agustin S. Eguren
Civil Attache. Ricardo Penara Fernandez
Chancellor. Alberto J. Castro.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Argentine Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon was born in 1872, and graduated as a lawyer in 1896. He entered politics in 1889 in the Radical Party. Dr. Pueyrredon was appointed Minister of Agriculture by Dr. Irigoyen in 1916, and later became Minister of Foreign Affairs. He pronounced himself publicly in favor of the Allies in the World War though Argentina remained neutral. He was appointed Ambassador to the United States on February 28, 1923.

Among other things he plans to arrange for Argentine exporters to increase their exports to the United States. He has also stated in a special speech that he believes that an Ambassador means a commercial representative of his country as much as a diplomatic one, and that there is much to be done between the United States and Argentina as the U.S. has the industrial products while Argentina has raw materials.

From:..... Report #3649
 M.A. Buenos Aires

June 31, 1936.

Subject: Consular Service

(a) Present Assignments of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Cont'd)

Councilor of Embassy: Mr. Felipe A. Espin
First Secretary: Eduardo Riosado
Second Secretary: Conrado Traverso
Naval Attaché: Captain Ricardo A. Vago
Military Attaché: Major Angel M. Zuloaga
Civil Attaché: Wenceslao Escalante

Consular Service, North and South America.

<u>BOLIVIA</u>			
<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of assignment.</u>
Juan L. Torti	La Paz	Consul	May 18, 1935
Ramón V. Rendon	Villazón	Consul	Nov. 25, 1925.
Bernabé Sosa	Santa Cruz	Vice-Consul	Nov. 24, 1925
Alberto Bress	Puerto Suarez	Vice-Consul	Feb. 1, 1913
Cleodoro A. Rodal	Trinidad	" "	Ago. 20, 1915
Gustavo Hinke	Oruro	" "	Mar. 21, 1924

<u>BRAZIL</u>			
Pedro P. Goytia	Rio de Janeiro	Consul General	Nov. 18, 1916
Rodolfo J. Mones Cazón	" "	Asst. Consul	Apr. 18, 1921
Carlos Carasalle Vidal	San Paulo	Consul	Aug. 20, 1925
Luis de Trápaga	Santos	Consul	Jun. 22, 1925
Francisco Salles Vieyra	Manaos	Vice-Consul	Apr. 30, 1925
Lorenzo Ravazzano	Bahia	" "	Dec. 31, 1923
Juan R. da Costa	Corumba	Chargé	
Juan J. de Barrios Correia	Pernambuco	Vice-Consul	Apr. 30, 1917
José Leal Martins	Belén	" "	Mar. 24, 1919
Horacio Bossi Cáceres	Porto Alegre	Consul General	May 29, 1922
-----	Rio Grande	Vice-Consul	
-----	Uruguayana	" "	Nov. 25, 1925
Roberto Alegre Alar-	San Foo. do Sul	" "	Oct. 1, 1925
oon			
-----	Itaqui	" "	
Fernando Alegre Alar-	Paranaguá	" "	Mar. 13, 1923
oon			
Manuel P. de Casas	San Borja	" "	Oct. 1, 1923
Eduardo R. Bianchi	Fox de Iguazú	" "	May 4, 1925

<u>CANADA</u>			
Juan C. Marguerat	Ottawa	Consul-General	Nov. 30, 1923
H. H. MacLean	St. John	Vice-Consul	Feb. 10, 1908
J. Alex. Gordon	Montreal	" "	Feb. 10, 1908
Alfred Nagle Jones	Halifax	" "	Apr. 9, 1923
Francisco Wright	Vancouver	" "	Jan. 28, 1925
F. B. Fetherstonhaugh	Toronto	" "	Apr. 9, 1923
Cecil L. H. Branson	Victoria	" "	Apr. 8, 1923

From: Report #3649

June 21, 1926.

M. A. Buenos Aires

POLITICAL-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

CANADA (Cont'd)

Name	Station	Rank	Date of Assignment
Eugenio J. Carrière	Quebec	Vice-Consul	Dec. 31, 1923.

COSTA RICA

Arturo Urien	San José	Cons-General	Oct. 20, 1925
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COLOMBIA

Jorge Anízar	Bogotá	Hon. Consul General	Oct. 6, 1919
Manuel J. Alzamora	Barranquilla	Vice-Consul	Jun. 30, 1910
César Campos	Santa María	" "	" 30, 1910
José Luis Arango	Medellín	" "	" 5, 1923
Carlos Hdguin	Calí	" "	" 23, 1924
Gabriel Gonzales	Manizales	" "	Sept. 1, 1924

CUBA

Lucas A. Córdoba	Havana	Consul-General	Jan. 25, 1906
Francisco Otero Cosío	Cienfuegos	Vice-Consul	Apr. 27, 1915
Santiago de Cuba	Jose Sabat Claramunt	" "	Feb. 21, 1923

CHILE

Arnaldo Torres	Valparaiso	Consul-General	Sept. 2, 1921
Rómulo Agnese Escalada	"	Chancellor	Jul. 4, 1923
Horacio Muñoz Maines	Santiago	Consul	Oct. 15, 1924
Eduardo R. Taladrá	Valdivia	"	Jan. 7, 1924
Juan M. Traverso	Los Andes	"	Nov. 30, 1923
R. Spangenberg Seguí	Punta Arenas	"	Nov. 9, 1925
Julio E. Avila	Puerto Montt	"	Jan. 31, 1924
Felix Garay	Copiapó	Vice-Consul	Jan. 25, 1906

ECUADOR

Aguatín Muñoz Cabrera	Quito	Consul-General	Apr. 14, 1925
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HAITI

Eugenio Lavaud	Jamaica	Vice-Consul	Jun. 19, 1914
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MEXICO

Jorge Ibarra García	Mexico	Consul-General	Mar. 16, 1926
Luis J. Chretienneau	Tampico	Vice-Consul	Sept. 28, 1918

PANAMA

Enrique Vallarino	Colon	Vice-Consul	Mar. 31, 1924
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PARAGUAY

Juan Carlos Godoy	Asunción	Consul General	Feb. 4, 1926
Tulio de la Rúa	"	Chancellor	Mar. 30, 1926

From:..... Report #3849
M.A. Buenos Aires

June 21, 1926.

POLITICAL-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Political and Consular Service.

Name	Station	Rank	Date of Assignment
Rómulo L. Casal	Villista	Consul	Jul. 14, 1919
Pedro J. Mada	Villa del Pilar	"	Dec. 18, 1924
Emilio M. Arias	Villa Encarnación	"	Jun. 13, 1907
José Couchornal	Villa Rica	"	May 17, 1911
Braulio M. Ferreyra	Caazapa	"	Aug. 25, 1913
Francisco S. Benzo	Villa Concepción	"	Aug. 27, 1915
Carlos Abalos			
Billinghurst	San Juan Bautista	Vice-Consul	Sept. 5, 1913

PERU

Ferruccio Zileri	Lima	Consul General	Nov. 30, 1923
Julio Ludowieg	Trujillo	Vice-Consul	Nov. 13, 1912
A. Camprubi Samallos	Cuzco	Vice-Consul	Nov. 28, 1924
Victor Checa	Paiza	" "	Apr. 28, 1924
José Ricketts	Arequipa	" "	Aug. 18, 1924
Eduardo Berclao	Puno	" "	Sept. 8, 1924
Adolfo Estremera			
Crespo	Iquitos	" "	Mar. 16, 1926

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Alejandro T. Bollini	New York	Consul General	Jun. 2, 1925
Agustín Mariano Ojeda	Chicago	Consul	Jan. 21, 1922
Agustín J. Fink	"	Vice-Consul	Aug. 19, 1925
Manuel González Durand	Boston	Consul	Nov. 15, 1922
Eduardo Gruning Rosas	Philadelphia	"	Feb. 4, 1926
Guillermo P. Watson	"	Vice-Consul	Jan. 25, 1906
Richard J. Leupold	Baltimore	Vice-Consul	Jan. 23, 1916
H. C. Leslie	Newport News	" "	Apr. 26, 1910
Also in charge of Norfolk Consulate			
Gustavo von Brecht	Saint Louis	" "	Jan. 25, 1906
Sergio Ramirez	Saint John	" "	Jun. 20, 1911
Samuel Fitzpatrick	Detroit	" "	Nov. 14, 1923
Carlos Villademoros	New Orleans	Consul-General	Nov. 16, 1925
Alfred Le Blanc	" "	Vice-Consul	Jan. 25, 1906
J. Harris Pierpont	Pensacola	" "	Jan. 35, 1906
Guillermo Ross	Gulfport	" "	Apr. 8, 1925
H. H. Morrell	Savannah	" "	Nov. 14, 1922
A. Beauregard Betancourt	Charleston	" "	Mar. 17, 1924
Christopher S. Flanagan	Port Arthur	" "	Jan. 18, 1911
G. Russell Ltd	Mobile	" "	Dec. 13, 1920
George W. Hardie	Jacksonville	" "	Oct. 4, 1923
Rosendo Torras	Brunswick	" "	Nov. 14, 1923
Santos Goni	San Francisco	Consul General	Aug. 25, 1920
Horacio Rovira	Seattle	Consul	Oct. 13, 1925
John P. Hausmann	"	Vice-Consul	May 18, 1925
H. C. Niese	Los Angeles	" "	Feb. 8, 1923
John A. Lothrop	Portland	" "	" " "
Arturo G. Vauzon	Cleveland	" "	May 6, 1925
Pedro Navarro	Springfield	" "	Feb. 4, 1926

URUGUAY

Eduardo L. Colombres	Montevideo	Consul-General	Nov. 30, 1923
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From:..... Report # 3649

June 21, 1926.

M. A. Buenos Aires

C-3 13602

Report

3630

POLITICAL-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

URUGUAY (Cont'd)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Assignment</u>
Oswaldo Botet	Conchillas	Consul	Oct.13,1909
Emilio R. Escobar	Paysandu	"	Dec. 1,1923
Maximo D. River	Same	Vice-Consul	Jul.23,1924
Alfredo J. Ambrossoni	Salto	Consul	Aug.25,1920
Curubeto Augusto	Carmelo	"	Jul.20,1921
Pedro Solsona	"	Vice-Consul	Jan.25,1906
Miguel Alfredo Molina	Colonia	Consul	Oct.13,1935
Eduardo Alvarez Martinez	Fray Bentos	"	May 28,1923
José Sixto	Santa Rosa	"	Jan.25,1906
José Gonzalez Perez	Puerto Sauce	Vice-Consul	Jul. 7,1924
Juan A. Bo	Nueva Palmira	"	Aug.13,1921
Francisco Dabalá	Dolores	"	Sept. 5,1923
Tomas Bruce	Mercedes	"	Sept.26,1923

VENEZUELA.

Enrique Sturiza	Caracas	Consul General	Sept.5,1923.
José Benonimol	Maracaibo	Vice Consul	Dec.12,1924
Alberto Wallis	La Guayra	" "	Jan.14,1935
Francisco Mundry	Puerto Cabello	" "	Apr. 8,1925

From: Report #3649

June 21,1936.

M.A.Buenos Aires

POLITICAL-----ARGENTINA

Subject: British and Consular Service.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Assign- ment.</u>
<u>BRITISH POSSESSIONS.</u>			
L.P. Fernandez	Kingston	Vice-Consul	Mar. 34/13
Jose F. Zalazar	Puerto España	" "	May 19/13
Valdemar C. Hanschell	Barbadoes	" "	Oct. 1/23
Leslie B. Harnett	Hamilton	" "	Jan. 23/24

EUROPEGERMANY

Juan Oyhanarte	Hamburg	Con-General	Oct. 10/22
Christian Sommer	Munich	Hon. " "	" " "
Herman von Freyery	Munich	Vice-Consul	Jan. 14/25
Justo E. Diana	Berlin	Consul	Jul. 13/23
Ricardo Diercks	"	Vice-Consul	May 18/23
Emilio Bertolotto	Bremen	Consul	Feb. 14/25
Enrique Probst	Nuremberg	Hon. Consul	Aug. 29/23
Walter Kolsted	Frankfurt	" "	Sept. 2/21
Carlos Joos	"	" "	Feb. 28/24
Juan Denker	Colonía	" "	Oct. 1/23
Ernesto Sommer	Wiesbaden	" "	May 29/23
Rodolfo F. Colditz	Dusseldorf	Vice-Consul	Nov. 8/09
Federico E. Morok	Karlsruhe	" "	Sept. 12/23
Otto Beltzer	Aquisgran	" "	Nov. 34/24
Walter Kaufmann	Friburg	" "	Jun. 5/25
Alfredo J. Kade	Dresden	" "	Jul. 22/25
Eugen Kaufmann	Lahr	" "	Nov. 16/25
Bruno Mainzer	Kiel	" "	Nov. 30/25
Jorge Peralta Ramos	Hanover	" "	Dec. 10/25

AUSTRIA.

Manuel M. Fernandez	Vienna	Con-General	Aug. 25/20
Luciano Senas	"	Chancellor	Dec. 4/22
Eduardo Bigler	Salzburg	Vice-Consul	Jan. 19/26

BELGIUM

Teófilo R. Locour	Antwerp	Consul General	Jul. 13/23
Ricardo Zaverthal	"	Asst. Consul	Nov. 14/23
Enrique Mistler	"	Vice-Consul	Jul. 26/20
Bernardo S. Vilela	Brussels	Consul	Jan. 10/31
Carlos Victor Pirón	Charleroi	Vice-Consul	Dec. 31/23
Ernesto J. Beduwe	Liege	" "	" " "

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BULGARIA

José Garó	Sofia	Con-General	Mar. 16/36
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From:..... Report #3642
M.A. Buenos Aires

June 21/26.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Assignment</u>
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GRUCCIO-GRUCCIA

Federico Hermann Simprand	Prague	Con-General	Oct. 28/23
Hermann Simon	Carlsbad	Vice-Consul	Mar. 8/26

DANTZIG

Bartolomé Duneri	Dantzic	Con-General	Oct. 29/23
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DENMARK

Alejandro del Carril	Copenhagen	Con-General	Apr. 4/24
Preben Nellenman	Aarhus	Vice-Consul	Nov. 20/06
J. Hansen Orkila	Odense	" "	Sept. 9/23
Paul Melsing	Esbjerg	" "	Oct. 3/23
Immanuel Stühr	Aalborg	" "	Jan. 28/25

ESTONIA

Antonio Mantecón	Royal	Con-General	Nov. 30/22
Augusto Trankman	"	Vice-Consul	Feb. 7/24

FINLAND

Gustavo Soederlund	Helsingfors	Vice-Consul	Oct. 6/19
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FRANCE

Augusto Belin Sarmiento	Paris	Con-General	Mar. 16/36
Alberto Martinez de Hoz	"	Asst. Consul	Dec. 12/34
Amancio Alcorta	"	" "	" "
Pedro Quintana Alcorta	Bordeaux	Consul	
Ricardo H. Aramburu	"	" "	Dec. 1/23
Leon Jaudin	"	Vice-Consul	" 31/24
Saúl Aguilar	Havre	Consul	Mar. 23/23
Angel C. Martinez	Marseilles	"	Aug. 25/20
Nestor de la Puente	"	Asst. Consul	Feb. 13/25
Roberto Guerin	"	Vice-Consul	Jan. 25/06
Guillermo Llosa	"	" "	Jul. 4/18
Luis F. Puccio	Dunkerque	Consul	Dec. 1/23
Fernando Bauer	"	Vice-Consul	Oct. 9/22
A. Alfredo Leoni	Lyons	Consul	Jan. 28/25
Eduardo M. Murga	Cherbourg	"	Sept. 12/23
Raul P. Pineyro	Boulogne-sur-Mer	Consul	Jun. 30/23
Jorge Cullen Ayerza	Toulouse	"	Apr. 25/33
Silverio Esteve	"	Vice-Consul	Sept. 5/33
Augustin J. Machain	Nice	Consul	Mar. 31/24
Raul Courdesse	"	Vice-Consul	Apr. 30/08
E. Gatimel	Dakar	" "	Jan. 29/23
Ernesto Dorgueil	Toulon	" "	Feb. 18/10
Lambert Duverdoing	Dieppe	" "	Aug. 25/13
Frank Pilliet	La Rochelle	" "	Dec. 31/24
Ezequiel Cuttero	Menton	" "	Jun. 23/19
Eduardo Schiaffino	Pau	Consul	Jul. 27/25
D. García de Acuna	"	Vice-Consul	Feb. 5/21

From:.....
M.A. Buenos Aires

Report #3649

Jun. 31/26.

G-2 Report

POLITICAL-----

Post-----

Service.

Name	Station	Rank	Date of Assignment
Antonio P. Reynes	Vicoy	Vic - Consul	Nov. 30/14
Pedro Novion	Bayonne	" "	" "
Julio Segura	Torcedo	" "	" "
Felix Boerhaere	Clon	" "	" "
Jose Carlos	Paris	" "	" "
Hubert Pluquet	Paris	" "	" "
Joaquin Bourdalo	Saint Nazaire	" "	Nov. 17/23
Jose Jullian	Oran	" "	" "
Juan C. Courray	Arrol	" "	" "
Julio Levy Brumhaen	St.asbourg	" "	Nov. 30/14
Carlos Fabre	Clarmont Ferrand	" "	Mar. 13/23
Mariano Alejandro Garcia	Nantes	" "	Apr. 17/25
Julio Henri	Orleans	" "	Jun. 28/25
Jacques Saraffe	Lyons	" "	Nov. 16/25
			Mar. 25/26

HOLLAND.

Name	Station	Rank	Date of Assignment
Arturo H. Mas	Amsterdam	Con-General	Aug. 25/20
Arturo Montevirne	Rotterdam	" "	Feb. 5/21

GREECE

Name	Station	Rank	Date of Assignment
Alberto M. Canaioti	Athens	Con-General	Nov. 12/25
Jorge Gialistras	"	Vice-Consul	Nov. 17/10
Roberto Sarant	Patras	" "	Jan. 28/25

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Name	Station	Rank	Date of Assignment
Ernesto C. Perez	London	Con-General	Nov. 30/23
Horacio F. Eschtedt	"	Asst. Consul	May 29/23
Carlos Lovet	"	" "	Nov. 30/23
Juan Lavallee	"	Chancellor	" 28/17
Roberto Nieve Malaver	Liverpool	Consul	Mar. 15/23
Arturo Ferreyra	Cardiff	" "	Jun. 9/24
Carlos P. Cadiz	Southampton	" "	Feb. 6/19
Francisco Datto Tessitore	Newcastle-On-Tyne	" "	" 2/20
Francisco Torroné	Glasgow	" "	Nov. 30/23
Arturo Parker	Newport Mon.	" "	Aug. 20/20
Franck Bollon	"	Vice-Consul	Oct. 1/23
Sydney Burgess	Swansea	" "	Sept. 8/10
Romeo Vadala	Malta	" "	Jan. 30/24
A.T. Cruickshank	Aberdeen	" "	May 13/13
Manuel Ferrari Olazábal	Hull	Vice-Consul	Oct. 11/23
I. Bennet Hale	Birmingham	" "	Jun. 18/13
J. E. Brown	Middlesbrough	" "	Feb. 18/10
Jose A. Rugero	Gibraltar	" "	May 8/14
Roberto Kinnison	Dundee	" "	Nov. 30/14
Mario Molina Salas	Dublin	Con-General	Feb. 4/26
Douglas Hamilton	Bradford	Vice-Consul	Nov. 9/25

From:.....
A.A. Buenos Aires

Report #3649

Jun. 21/26

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Subject: -----

Subject: -----

Name	Station	Rank	Date of Assignment
<u>HUNGARY.</u>			
Enrique C. Haydon	Budapest	Consul-General	Jun. 3/25

<u>ITALY.</u>			
Alfredo Eduardo Oliverio	Genoa	" "	Mar. 16/26
José R. Camino	" "	Asst. Consul	Dec. 31/25
Roberto Scariabaroni	" "	" "	" 29/25
Atir N. Ambrossoni	" "	" "	Feb. 4/26
Augusto Brunel	Rome	Consul	Jan. 8/23
Alberto Gurili Batzague	Trieste	" "	Feb. 3/25
Carlos Echevarri Borra	Milan	" "	Apr. 9/20
Fortunato S. Milani	Catania	" "	May 3/30
Luis Figueroa	Turin	" "	Jul. 27/25
José Juan Bonifacio	" "	Asst. Consul	Mar. 4/26
José O. Pizzorno	Palermo	Consul	Sept. 5/22
Pedro Bossio	Licorna	Hon. Consul	Jul. 25/24
Angel M. Bottero	Naples	Consul	Jan. 8/23
Victor Cordero Pizarro	A "	Asst. Consul	Oct. 13/25
Máximo Delporto	Lucca	Vice-Consul	Jun. 18/12
Santiago Juan Grondona	Chiavari	" "	Mar. 6/25
Luis Navarro	Salerno	" "	Feb. 1/34
Emilio Tixi	Savona	" "	Jun. 2/19
Mario Lovadina	Cuneo	" "	Nov. 13/23
Fernando Oscar Soria	Florence	Chancellor-in-Charge	Feb. 14/24
Atilio Ruggero Bertuzzi	Venice	Vice-Consul	Sept. 17/23
Juan Luis Meazza	Bologna	" "	Mar. 23/23
Moderic Brindani	Parma	" "	Mar. 18/23
Luis Barabino	Spezia	" "	Dec. 22/24
Eduardo R. Tello	Bari	" "	Jun. 22/25
Luis Felipe Tito Livio Foppa	Ancona	Chancellor-in-Charge	Dec. 4/23
Pedro Urizar	Como	Vice-Consul	Oct. 9/22
Leo Kremesek	Fiume	" "	Jan. 21/22
Dante Canasi	Cagliari	Chancellor-in-Charge	Jan. 27/23
Juan Ravaschino	Messina	Vice-Consul	Jun. 9/35

<u>LETONIA.</u>			
Guillermo Keller	Riga	Consul	Nov. 30/23

<u>LIECHTENSTEIN</u>			
Guillermo Fehr	Vaduz	Vice-Consul	Aug. 7/23

<u>LITHUANIA</u>			
Herbert Falck	Hovno	Vice-Consul	Aug. 7/23

From: Report #3649 Jun. 21/26.
A.A. Buenos Aires

POLITICAL-----ALISTING

Subject: Diplomatic Service.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
<u>NORWAY.</u>			
Jorge Blanco Villalta	Oslø	Gen-Consul	Mar.16/26
Ebert Sundt	"	Vice-Consul	Dec.12/34
Kristiansund	A. Boyesen	"	Sept.30/07
Thomas Thilo	Stavanger	"	" 30/07
Adolf Halvorsen	Bergen	"	Sept.30/07
Augusto Fosse	Trondjher	"	"
Lauritz A. Devold	Alesund	"	July 19/30
<u>ROLAND.</u>			
Andrés J. Wallace	Warsaw	Gen-General	Feb.12/31
Juan Carlos Guido Spang	"	Chancellor	Apr.6/31
<u>PORTUGAL.</u>			
Ricardo Cuesta Acuna	Lisbon	Gen-General	Apr.4/34
Enrique Alcaráz	"	Asst. Consul	Oct.31/33
Pablo del Pino	Oporto	Consul	Dec.1/33
Pedro Bonucci	Funchall	Vice-Consul	Feb.8/33
	Saint Vincent	"	"
<u>RUMANIA.</u>			
Ricardo J. Callardo	Bucarest	Gen-General	Dec.1/33
<u>SPAIN.</u>			
Alberto I. Cache	Barcelona	"	Jan.25/06
Carlos E. Vigoreaux	"	Asst. Consul	Feb.12/31
Victor Molina	"	"	May 8/35
Angel Piccardo	Cadix	Consul	Jan.25/06
Edgardo Moreno	Malaga	"	Dec.31/17
Heriberto Kenny	Madrid	"	Jan.28/35
Agustín Remon	Vigo	"	Mar.23/22
Dimas Oya	"	Vice-Consul	Oct.12/07
Martín Etcheverry	Bilbao	Consul	Nov.14/24
Fernan Caimi Garmendia	San Sebastian	"	Aug.11/31
Carlos T. Bruenel	Coruña	"	Oct.11/22
Juan C. Uranga	Las Palmas	"	Mar.11/33
Leon Bravo Laguna	"	Vice-Consul	May 11/33
Jorge Bermudez	Granada	Consul	Oct.15/24
Enrique Ruiz	"	Vice-Consul	Oct. 6/19
Jorge Cordero Pizarro	Seville	Consul	Mar. 4/36
Rafael Toyia	"	Hon-Consul	Oct.10/24
José M. Trus Almuzevar	Gijón	Consul	Aug.20/25
Segundo Valladares	Valencia	Vice-Consul	Mar.31/14
S. Alonso Criado	Astorga	"	Mar.31/19
Manuel García Rodríguez	Huelva	"	Oct.20/25
Conrado A. Martinez Denis	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Hon. Consul	Jun.15/35
Benito Lopez Beltran	Tarragona	Vice-Consul	Jan.25/06
Fausto Maria Diez de Ure	Uitoria	"	Jun.25/06
E. Ramón Capmany	Ibiza	"	Jan.25/06
Adolfo Ruperoni	Algeciras	"	Feb.11/11
Francisco Astiz y Lopez	Pamplona	"	Nov.27/11

From:..... Report #3649

POLITICIAN,-----

Spain (Cont'd)

Name	Address	Rank	Date of Assignment.
Tomás de Salazar y Sotomayor	Barcelona	Vice-Consul	Mar. 1, 1912.
Andrés Salazar	Palma de Mallorca	" "	Nov. 13/12
José A. Salazar	"	"	"
Eduardo Salazar	"	"	Apr. 7/14
Eduardo Salazar	"	"	Jan. 21/14
Victor Salazar	"	"	Mar. 13/19
E. Rosal Salazar	"	"	Oct. 22/20
A. Salazar	"	"	Oct. 22/21
Pedro Salazar	"	"	Oct. 22/19
L. Salazar	"	"	Dec. 10/19
Juan Salazar	"	"	Apr. 21/14
Manuel Salazar	"	"	Oct. 20/13
Rafael Salazar	"	"	Nov. 10/19
Miguel Salazar	"	"	Mar. 5/20
José F. Salazar	"	"	Mar. 10/25
Arturo Salazar	"	"	Mar. 11/24
Rodrigo Salazar	"	"	Mar. 25/24
Joaquín Salazar	"	"	Mar. 7/24
Felix Salazar	"	"	Mar. 20/17
Felix Salazar	"	"	Mar. 27/25

SPAIN

Carlos A. Salazar	Stockholm	Gen-Consul	Feb. 8/23
Carlos Gustavo Salazar	Göteborg	Vice-Consul	Jan. 25/08
Carl Arthur Salazar	Strömstad	" "	" 25/11
Karl Salazar	Örebro	" "	Jan. 23/11
E. F. Salazar	Köpenhamn	" "	" "
Adolfo Salazar	Bahia	" "	Nov. 23/21
Anton Salazar	Helsingborg	" "	Nov. 1./24
Hugo Salazar	Oslo	" "	Oct. 14/24

SWITZERLAND

Guillermo Salazar	Geneva	Gen-Consul	Oct. 20/25
Raul Salazar	"	Asst. Consul	" 22/25
Alejandro Salazar	"	" "	Mar. 15/36
Florencia Salazar	"	" "	Apr. 5/35
Emmanuel Salazar	"	Consul	Oct. 14/25
Ernesto Salazar	"	Vice-Consul	Mar. 31/11
Enrique Salazar	"	" "	Nov. 30/22
Guillermo Salazar	"	Vice-Consul	Jan. 2/35

SERBIA, CROATIA AND
SLOVENIA

Colso D. de Barrios	Belgrade	Gen-Consul	Jan. 31/23
Argentino B. Barrios	Spalato	Consul	Nov. 9/25
Alfredo Silvestrini	Zagreb	"	Apr. 21/35

From:.....

Report #3849

Jun. 21/26

RE: ARGENTINA

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Assignment.</u>
<u>TURKEY</u>			
Alfredo O. Prieto	Constantinople	Con-general	Apr. 23/34
Eugenio C. del Busto	Smyrna	Consul	May 20/34
<u>AFRICA.</u>			
José Mujía Linares	Cape Town	Con-General	Dec. 1/33
Arend Josias de Kock	Port Elizabeth	Vice-Consul	Oct. 26/35
Alex Dey	Durban	" "	Jul. 20/15
<u>EGYPT.</u>			
Spiro James Slavieck	Port Said	Vice-Consul	Oct. 11/32
<u>MAROCOCO</u>			
Enrique Nunez Astorga	Rabat	Con-General	Nov. 30/33
<u>ASIA.</u>			
<u>JAPAN.</u>			
Francisco Ortiz	Kobe	Con-General	Aug. 19/25
Ikuro Atsumi	Yokohama	Hon. Consul	Aug. 25/24
Shozo Murata	Osaka	Vice-Consul	Aug. 19/35
<u>CHINA.</u>			
Aléjandro del Carril	Shanghai	Consul	Nov. 30/33
<u>PHILLIPINE ISLANDS.</u>			
José F. Fernandez	Manila	Vice-Consul	Apr. 18/17
<u>BRITISH POSSESSIONS.</u>			
A. G. O. Madooks	Colombo	" "	May 3/20
John F. Barton	Calcutta	Vice-Consul	Nov. 8/22
<u>OCEANIA-----AUSTRALIA.</u>			
Ulises A. Bartoli	Melbourne	Consul General	July 31/17
Samuel Mackay	"	Vice-Consul	Feb. 2/30
Manuel Molinas	Newcastle	" "	Apr. 9/07
Linden D. Bourges	Hobart	" "	July 6/18
Ivan Nelson	Sydney	" "	Sept. 5/23
Jorge Adie Noble	Adelaide	" "	" 17/23
Jorge Stanley Colman	Brisbane	" "	May 14/34
<u>NEW ZEALAND.</u>			
Humberto Bidone	Wellington	Con-General	Nov. 22/33
E. Smith Baldwin	"	Vice-Consul	"
James Armour Johnstone	Dunedin	"	Oct. 1/23
Frank Seering Battley	Auckland	"	Feb. 11/35

From: Rev. Dr. J. J. J. J. J.
A. A. Buenos Aires

Report #3649

Jun. 21/33

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(c) Present Assignments of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

ARGENTINA

The Argentine Minister to Austria at present is Colonel Martin Bortagaray. He was born in Curuzu-Cuatiá, Province of Corrientes, in 1874. He entered the Military College in 1890, and the Army in 1892. He was promoted to Captain in 1903; Major in 1907, Lieut. Colonel in 1912 and in 1915 he became Aide-de-camp to the Minister of War. He became Colonel in 1917. He was appointed Minister to Austria on December 21, 1923.

First Secretary: Alberto J. Vignes.
Civilian Attaché: Pablo Grunbaum Tric.

(Data from Report 3649 of June 21, 1926.)

From M.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 28, 1927.

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

ARGENTINA

The Argentine Minister to Belgium is Dr. Alberto Blancas. He was born in Buenos Aires in 1859, and graduated as a lawyer in 1883. He entered the Foreign Office in 1877 as a clerk, and rose to Chief Clerk. He then was appointed First Secretary to the Legation in Germany, and later in Austria where he remained as Chargé d'Affaires. Subsequently he went to Spain, and on returning to Buenos Aires he took up journalism. Sometime later he became chief of the Office of Public Lands of the Province of Buenos Aires and then Deputy for Buenos Aires. He then practised law, but once more entered diplomacy as Chargé d'Affaires in Bolivia. From Bolivia he was transferred to Chile as First Secretary. In 1919 he was accredited to Belgium as Minister Plenipotentiary.

First Secretary: José A. Caballero
Military Attache: Colonel Enrique R. Pilotto
Civilian Attache: Manuel A. Blancas
Chancellor: Luis Le Bellet.

(Data from Report No. 3647 of June 21, 1926.)

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Services

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.BOLIVIA

Dr. Horacio Carrillo is the Argentine Minister to Bolivia. Prior to his appointment as Minister in 1921 he was Governor of the Province of Jujuy. He founded "El Dia" a newspaper in Jujuy and has been connected with local politics in that province most of his life. His activities as Minister have been concentrated on the adjustment of frontier matters and to bring about closer relations.

Military Attaché: Major Arturo Rawson.

(Data from Report No 3647 of June 21st, 1926.)

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() Present and absent at Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

Dr. Antonio Pera y Araujo graduated as a lawyer in 1896. He practised at the town of Goya in the Province of Corrientes. He has always taken a keen interest in agriculture, and has influenced the Government in introducing new methods and plants in the country. In 1918 he was elected a National Deputy for Corrientes, but his vote was contested, and he did not enter the Chamber. He has been interested in educational matters in his own province, where he has had various positions connected with the schools. He was appointed Ambassador to Brazil in June 1921. He is chiefly interested in furthering friendly relations with Brazil.

(Data from Report No. 3647 of June 21st, 1926 .)

June 23, 1927.

MEMORANDUM (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

CENTRAL AMERICA

The Minister to Central American countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama) is Dr. Atilio Daniel Barilari. Prior to his appointment in 1923 he was Introducer of Ambassadors in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He aspires to compete successfully with American influence in these countries, and to establish closer ties between them and his own country.

(Data from Report No. 3647 of June 21, 1926.)

From M.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 28, 1927.

C-1 Report.

3802

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

COLOMBIA

Dr. Rodolfo Freyre, Argentine Minister to Colombia was appointed to represent the Government of the Argentine Republic on a special mission on August 7, 1926. The occasion was the celebration of the Change of President of that country in Bogota.

From: M.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3802

June 28th, 1927.

6-5 1927

6-2 1927

3810

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(*) Recent Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

CHILE

In 1923 Dr. Manuel B. Dalbrán was appointed a member of the Argentine Delegation to the 5th. Panamerican Conference held in Santiago. On March 17, 1923 he was accredited Ambassador to Chile. On being interviewed Dr. Dalbrán stated that the Embassy is being kept very busy due to the fortunate increase in commercial and intellectual interchange between Chile and Argentina.

<u>Councillor of Embassy:</u>	Dr. Pedro Guesalaga
<u>First Secretary:</u>	Adolfo Calvo
<u>Second Secretary:</u>	Angel R. Pizarro Lastun.
<u>Naval Attaché:</u>	Captain Arturo Zimmermann
<u>Military Attaché:</u>	Major Alfredo P. Escobar
<u>Civil Attaché:</u>	Alberto Alcobendas.

(Data from Report 3647 of June 21st, 1926.)

From U.S.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 20, 1927.

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MEMORANDUM (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

A. M. B. A.

The Argentine Minister to Cuba is Dr. Sergio Garcia Urriburu. From 1893 until 1903 Dr. Urriburu occupied the post of Consul-General in London, Berne and New York. In 1903 he was appointed Minister to Japan, and in January 1906 Minister to Cuba.

(Data from Report No. 3647 of June 21st, 1926.)

From N.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 26, 1927.

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

DENMARK NORWAY
SWEDEN

Dr. Jacinto Lucio Villegas, Argentine Minister to Denmark, Norway and Sweden, was born in Buenos Aires in 1866 and graduated from the Faculty of Law. He at once began his diplomatic career as Secretary to the Legation in Peru where his father was then Minister. Soon after he was named Secretary to the Legation in Uruguay and in 1905 was appointed Chargé d' Affairs in Portugal where he remained five years and after which he was made Secretary to the Legation in the United States. In 1910 he was named First Secretary to the Legation in London and later made Counsellor and Chargé d'Affairs of the same Legation. In 1917 he returned home on leave. In 1921 he was named Minister to Peru and in November of 1922 he was appointed Minister to Switzerland.

Secretary: Sr. Alberto Bafico.

65-16504

6-2 Report

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ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

E C U A D O R

Dr. Juan A. Arco, Argentine Minister to Ecuador, presented his credentials on May 3th, 1927. Before occupying this post he had been for a long period Secretary to the Argentine Legation in Uruguay.

From: M.A. Argentina.

Report No 3802

June 28th, 1927

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ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

FRANCE.

Engineer Federico Alvarez de Toledo, the Argentine Minister to France, began his political career as Minister of Marine under the administration of President Irigoyen. Two years later he was appointed Argentine Minister to Great Britain, a post he resigned shortly afterwards. Towards the end of 1921 he was offered the Presidency of the Bank of the Nation. He left this post to take up that of Argentine Minister to France. Mr. Alvarez de Toledo has taken charge of one of the most important legations abroad and has been very successful in his work.

<u>First Secretary:</u>	Luis Benberg
<u>Second Secretary:</u>	Edgardo Perez Quesada
<u>Military Attache:</u>	Colonel Enrique R. Pilotto
<u>Naval Attache:</u>	Captain Agustin S. Eguren
<u>Civilian Attachés:</u>	Ernesto Alvarez de Toledo Adams Benites Alvear.

(From Report No. 3647 of June 21, 1926.)

100-235014

MEMORANDUM (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

GERMANY

Dr. Federico M. Quintana, the Argentine Minister to Germany presented his credentials to the President of the Reich, Marshal Hindenburg on January 12, 1925. He commenced his diplomatic career as First Secretary of Embassy on Special Mission to the Court of Madrid on the occasion of the marriage of King Alfonso. Later he was appointed Secretary to the Argentine Legation in Berlin. From Germany he went to the United States as Councillor of Embassy. Then he became Minister to Central America (Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, San Salvador and Nicaragua).

On his appointment as Minister to Germany much faith was placed in this appointment by the press inasmuch as he would help towards reapproachment and esteem between Argentina and Germany. Dr. Quintana stated in his speech on presentation that he hoped to work for interchange of intellectual and material things between Germany and his own country.

<u>Councillor of Embassy:</u>	Eduardo Racedo
<u>Second Secretary:</u>	Guillermo de Achával
	Dr. Julio H. Brandan
<u>Naval Attaché:</u>	Captain Carlos Moneta
<u>Military Attaché:</u>	Colonel Manuel A. Rodriguez
<u>Civil Attaché:</u>	Dr. Arturo Crespo
<u>Non-Technical Commercial Adviser:</u>	Carlos Algelt.

(Data from Report No. 3647 of June 21, 1926.)

SECRET (Article 1)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Services

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

GREAT BRITAIN

Dr. José Evaristo Uriburu is the Argentine Minister to Great Britain. He was born at the Argentine Legation in Lima (Peru) in 1880. He studied law and political sciences for some time and later took up ranching. He was an active member of the Republican Party, and when the party dissolved he became Secretary of the Board of the new party which was formed -- the Union Cívica. In 1910 his candidature was supported by his party for a Deputyship but he was not elected. In 1912 he was again proclaimed candidate by the "Unión Cívica" but not elected. He then retired from active participation in politics. In September 1916 he was appointed Municipal Commissioner for Buenos Aires, but resigned shortly afterwards. Early in 1919 he became a Director of the Bank of the Nation. On May 12, 1921 he was appointed Argentine Minister to Great Britain.

First Secretary: Carlos Miguens
Attached Financial Secretary: Carlos Dominguez
Military Attaché: Colonel Samuel A. Casares
Naval Attaché: Captain Luis Fillado Ford
Commercial Attaché: Julian Duggan
Civilian Attachés: Ricardo C. Quesada
Ricardo Blamey Lafone
Special Attaché: Juan E. Richelet.

(Data from Report No. 3647 of June 21, 1926.)

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ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Service.

HOLY SEE

Daniel Garcia Mansilla has been Argentine Deacon in the Diplomatic Corps to the Holy See since 1914. He is a writer and a poet. His last visit to Buenos Aires was made in May of 1924 when he came on a few months holiday.

First Secretary: Sr. Conrado Rolandone
Chancellor: Sr. A. Cremaschi.

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

I T A L Y

<u>Councillor of Embassy:</u>	Dr. Dr. Honorio Leguizamon Pandal
<u>First Secretary:</u>	Manuel A. Viale Paz
<u>Second Secretary:</u>	Cesar Ceto
<u>Military Attache:</u>	Colonel Martin Gras
<u>Naval Attache:</u>	Captain Julian Pablet
<u>Non-Commercial Attache:</u>	Carlos Brebbia
<u>Civil Attache:</u>	Dr. Ambrosio Quadri.

From U.S. Argentina .

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ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials

J A P A N

Dr. Mario Ruiz de los Llanos Argentine Minister to Japan was nominated in the latter part of 1926. He received his degree of Dr. of Law and Social Science when he was twenty years of age and immediately entered the Diplomatic Corps. He was nominated Under Secretary of the Argentine Legation in Rome in 1902. In 1904 he was made temporary Minister of Affairs in Italy. In the latter part of 1904 he was sent to the Legation at Paris as Under Secretary. In 1905 he occupied the post of First Secretary of Legation in Brazil where he remained till 1908, during which year he resigned and was transferred to Buenos Aires as Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs. In 1912 he was nominated Minister to Brazil where he remained till 1920, returning home on a visit in 1917. In 1922 he was made Minister to Cuba and returned in 1925.

Secretary: Sr. Germán Eduardo Argerich.

From: M.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3802

June 28, 1927.

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ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials

MEXICO

Dr. Eduardo Labougle was nominated Argentine Minister to Mexico on November 18 of 1926. He entered the Department of Foreign Affairs in 1905. In 1907 he was made Chief of the Protocol Section and in 1909 he occupied the post of Chief of the Division, America and Africa. In 1911 he was made Secretary to the Legation in Holland. In 1913 he was nominated first Secretary to the Legation in Washington. In 1914 he was made First Secretary to the Legation in Berlin. In 1917 he was appointed Chargé d'Affairs in Cuba. In 1921 he went to Colombia as Minister, and was transferred to Venezuela in 1925.

Secretary: Sr. Luis S. Luti

From: M.A. Argentina.

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ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Service.

NETHERLANDS

Dr. Alejandro Guesalaga Argentine Minister to the Netherlands is retiring some time at the beginning of next year from the Diplomatic Corps, his pension having been decreed on March 23, 1927. Dr. Ernesto Restelli Sub-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been names in his place.

Dr. Ernesto Restelli will probably not take up his post till some time in 1928. He was born in Buenos Aires in 1884. In 1902 he was made clerk in the Consular and Commercial Section and thus began his career. In 1905 he was appointed first Official of the same office and in 1909 he went to Europe to visit and inspect the consulates of Italy, Switzerland, France and England. In 1910 he was made second Chief of the European and Asian Division. In 1914 he had the same post in the Division of Political and Commercial matters of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and in 1917 he was made Chief. During this time he also held several important political Government positions. In December of 1923 he was made Sub-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and on March 23rd of 1927 he was named Minister to Holland.

Secretary: Sr. Luis S. Castiñeiras.

From: M.A. Argentina.

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ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Service.

PARAGUAY

Dr. Ricardo Olivera, Argentine Minister to Paraguay was nominated on the 30th of November 1926. He entered the National administration on June 11 of 1898 and the Diplomatic Service in 1908 acting as Second Secretary to the Italian and Swiss Legations. Later he went to the United States and Brazil and then to the Legation in Germany and France. In June of 1909 he was named Secretary of the Arbitration that the United States and Venezuela submitted to the Permanent Court of Hays and in which Dr. Roque Saenz Peña and Gonzalo Quesada were arbitrators. In December of 1909 he was appointed Secretary of First Class Legation to the Belgian Legation and later to the Legation in Italy and Switzerland. After this he was named First Secretary of a special Mission to Montevideo confided to Dr. Roque Saenz Peña. On October 12, of 1910 he was named Secretary of the Presidency where he remained till 1916 when he became Minister to Sweden. He returned in 1923 and in November of that year was named Minister to Ecuador, a post which he occupied till 1926.

Military Attaché: Coronel Félix M. Toledo.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No 3802

June 28, 1927.

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

PERU

Dr. Laurientino Glascoaga, Argentine Minister to Peru, presented his credentials in June 2nd of 1927. He began his Diplomatic career in 1918. He was named Minister to Bolivia in May of 1918 and was transferred to Paraguay in 1920 remaining there till 1923. In 1924 he was appointed Minister to Norway and Sweden where he remained till 1927.

He was born in Buenos Aires in 1874 and received his education in Mendoza and later at the University of Buenos Aires where he took a degree of Dr. of Law in 1904. He became a professor and taught for several years. He is a politician, a writer and a newspaper collaborator and preaches against Argentina joining the League of Nations. He has been a Radical since 1893 and took an active part in the Revolution of 1893 and that of 1905. He has also occupied several important political positions in the Province of Mendoza.

Secretary: Sr. Juan M. Garcia Montero
Military Attache: Mayor Emilio Faccione.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3802.

June 28th, 1927.

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

PORTUGAL

Sr. Roberto Lavillier, Argentine Minister to Portugal is a well known historical writer and has travelled over South America composing and studying colonial history. He is the author of several very well known works. He started his career as Minister to Chile and in 1918 went to Spain as Chargé d' Affairs where he remained till 1922 and dedicated much of his time to history. In December of 1922 he went to Perú as Minister and returned in 1926, when he was appointed to Portugal.

Secretary: Dr. Héctor Ghiraldo.

MEMORANDUM (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

R U S S I A
FINLAND POLAND CZECHOSLAVIA

Dr. Hilarion D. Moreno, prior to his appointment as Minister to Russia, Finland, Poland and Czechoslovakia in September 1924 was Minister to Venezuela. Dr. Moreno is a Diplomat of career, and has occupied the position of Coun-
ciller of the Argentine Embassy in the United States.

Second Secretary: Intevico Leizaga.

(Data from Report No 3647 of June 21, 1926.)

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.S A N D O M I N G O

Dr. Sergio Garcia Uriburi, Argentine Minister to Cuba presented his credentials as First Argentine Minister to the Republic of San Domingo on June 3rd of 1927. For twenty years he had been Consul General in England having taken up this post in 1897. He had also before that in 1893 been Consul General in Switzerland and for some time in New York. In 1923 he was named Minister to Japan where he represented Argentina till 1926, when he was named Minister to Cuba. He has attended various International Conferences representing Argentina in Switzerland and The Hague.

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ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(c) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

SPAIN

Dr. Carlos de Estrada, the Argentine Ambassador to Spain, was born in 1863. After his graduation he practised law in Argentina. He joined the "Unión Cívica", a revolutionary group, which launched the successful revolution of 1890. He has a great reputation as an orator and writer on political subjects in particular. In 1900 he was Secretary to and an intimate adviser of President Saenz Peña, which position he held until 1903. After resignation he was appointed President of the "Dirección General de Ferrocarriles" which post he held until it was absorbed in the Department of Public Works. He was Secretary to the Government of Dr. Luis B. Molina, Interventor in the Province of Buenos Aires in 1907 under President Avellaneda. Prior to his appointment as Ambassador to Spain he served as Minister in Perú, Ecuador and Uruguay. He received his appointment to Spain in 1922.

His activities in Spain are chiefly to stimulate further commercial relations between the two countries, better relations and encourage immigration.

<u>Councillor of Embassy:</u>	Paulino Llambi Campbell
<u>First Secretary:</u>	Adolfo J. de Urquiza
<u>Military Attaché:</u>	Colonel Luis L. Loreda
<u>Naval Attaché:</u>	Captain Americo Fincati
<u>Civil Attaché:</u>	Ricardo Penard Fernandez
<u>Chancellor:</u>	Alberto J. Castro.

(Data from Report No. 3647 of June 21, 1926.)

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular ServiceSWITZERLAND

José María Gentile, Argentine Minister to Switzerland, was born in Buenos Aires in 1877 and studied in Paris specializing in Literature. In 1906 he entered the Diplomatic Corps and on October 10, 1906 was named second Secretary to the Legation in Rome. On August 26, 1907 and till October 29 of the same year he was Chargé d'Affairs in Switzerland and Italy. He was made 1st Secretary of the Legation in Brazil in August of 1908 and was Chargé d'Affairs during 1910. When Roque Sáenz Peña became President, he made him Secretary of Legation attached to the Secretary of the President of the Nation. He left that post to become Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs. After which he became Minister to Paraguay and on May 8th, 1920 was appointed Minister to Portugal where he was stationed till April of 1927, when he took up his present post.

Chancellors: Sr. René Correa Luna

Sr. Julián Enciso

Military Attaché: Lt. Colonel Manuel A. Rodriguez.

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ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(*) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.-

The Argentine Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón was born in 1872, and graduated as a lawyer in 1896. He entered politics in 1889 in the Radical Party. Dr. Pueyrredón was appointed Minister of Agriculture by Dr. Irigoyen in 1916, and later became Minister of Foreign Affairs. He pronounced himself publicly in favor of the Allies in the World War though Argentina remained neutral. He was appointed Ambassador to the United States on February 20, 1923.

Among other things he plans to arrange for Argentine exporters to increase their exports to the United States. He has also stated in a special speech that he believes that an Ambassador means a commercial representative of his country as much as a diplomatic one, and that there is much to be done between the United States and Argentina as the U.S. has the industrial products while Argentina has raw materials.

<u>Councillor of Embassy:</u>	Dr. Felipe A. Esquil
<u>First Secretary:</u>	Conrado Traverso
<u>Naval Attaché:</u>	Captain Francisco Lajoux
<u>Military Attaché:</u>	Major Angel M. Zulouag
<u>Civil Attaché:</u>	Wenceslao Escalante
<u>Chancellor:</u>	Liborio A. Justo.

(Data from Report No 3647 of June 21, 1926.)

From L.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 28, 1927.

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular OfficialsU R U G U A Y

Dr. Juan Lagos Marmol, Argentine Minister to Uruguay, presented his credentials in October of 1922. He started his Diplomatic career as Minister to Sweden. In 1916 he was named Minister to Bolivia. In 1918 he was transferred to Switzerland and since then in 1922 he was appointed to Uruguay..

First Secretary: Sr. Felipe Chiappe.

Second Secretary: Sr. Juan Cullen Crisel.

Military Attache: Lt. Colonel Francisco Reynolds

Civil Attaches: Sr. José Luis Giménez

Sr. Rodolfo Fillol.

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service.

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

V E N E Z U E L A

Dr. Leopoldo Diaz, Argentine Minister to Venezuela presented his credentials early in 1927. He is a celebrated poet in his country who started his career in 1903 as Consul in Odessa. In 1909 he was named Consul General in Cristiania with jurisdiction in Norway where he remained fifteen years. In 1924 he was named Minister to Paraguay.

From: *of Williams* M.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 28, 1927

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MEMORANDUM (Policy 1)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

Consular Service North and South America:

BOLIVIA

<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Assignment.</u>
Juan L. Porti	La Paz	Consul	May 18, 1925
H. Alvarez Martins	Tupiza	Consul	Aug. 2, 1926
Bernabé Gosa	Santa Cruz	Vice-Consul	Nov. 24, 1924
Alberto Bress	Pto. Suarez	Vice-Consul	Feb. 1, 1913
C. A. Rodal	Trinidad	Vice-Consul	Aug. 20, 1915
Gustavo Hinke	Oruro	Vice-Consul	Mar. 21, 1924
Felipe Rojo	Caiza	Vice-Consul	Oct. 25, 1926

BRAZIL

Pedro R. Goytis	R. de Janeiro	Consul General	Nov. 18, 1916
Rodolfo J. Nunes	Cazón	"	"
José I. Salomar	"	Assta. Consul	Apr. 18, 1921
Gus. Natalozi	"	Chancellor	Aug. 31, 1926
Charles T. Brunel	San Paulo	Consul	Jan. 4, 1927
C. Carassalle Vi-	dal	"	"
Fco. Salles Vieyra	Santos	Consul	Jan. 4, 1927
Lorenzo Ravazzano	Panama	Vice-Consul	Apr. 30, 1921
Juan R. da Costa	Bahia	Vice-Consul	Dec. 31, 1923
José J. de Barrios	Corumbá	Charge	"
Correia	Iernambuco	Vice-Consul	Apr. 30, 1917
José Leal Martins	Belén	Vice-Consul	Mar. 24, 1919
Horacio Bossi	"	"	"
Caceres	Porto Alegre	Consul General	May 29, 1922
Salvador F. Clivo	"	Chancellor	Feb. 6, 1926
Pedro Acevedo	"	"	"
Estrada	R. Grande d. Sul	Vice-Consul	"
Julio B. Avila	Uruguayana	Consul	"
Roberto Alegre	San Francisco	"	"
Alarcón	do Sul	Vice-Consul	Oct. 1, 1923
Edmundo Dileo	Itaqui	Chancellor	May 22, 1925
Fernando Alegre	"	"	"
Alarcón	Paranagua	Vice-Consul	Mar. 13, 1923
Romeo Pacioli	San Borja	"	Dec. 31, 1926
Edo. R. Bianchi	Foz de Iguazú	"	May 4, 1925

CANADA

Juan C. Margeirat	Otawa	Consul General	Nov. 30, 1923
H. M. Mac Lean	St. John	Vice-Consul	Feb. 10, 1908
J. Alex Gordon	Montreal	Vice-Consul	Feb. 10, 1908

From M.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 28, 1927

NOTE: (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

CANADA (Ctd.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Assignment.</u>
Alfredo Eagle Jones	Halifax	Vice-Consul	Apr. 5, 1923
Geo. Wright Bernard	Vancouver	" "	Jan. 21, 1925
H.B. Petherston-Haght	Toronto	" "	Apr. 9, 1923
Cecil I.H. Branson	Victoria	" "	Apr. 9, 1923
Eugenio J. Carri-veau	Quebec	" "	Dec. 31, 1923.

COSTA RICA.

Arturo Urien	San José	Consul-Gener.	Oct. 20, 1925
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COLOMBIA.

Jorge Ancizar	Bogotá	Hon. Consul General	Oct. 6, 1919
Manuel J. Alzamora	Barraquilla	Vice-Consul	Jun. 30, 1910
César Campos	Santa María	" "	Jun. 30, 1910
José Luis Arango	Medellin	" "	Jun. 5, 1923
Carlos Holguin Floreda	Calí	" "	Jun. 23, 1924.

C U B A.

Lucas A. Córdoba	La Habana	Consul-Gener.	Jan. 25, 1906
Geo. Otero Cosío	Cienfuegos	Vice-Consul	Apr. 27, 1915
José Sabat Claramunt	Santiago de Cuba	" "	Feb. 21, 1923

C H I L E.

Arnaldo Torres	Valparaíso	Consul-Gener.	Sep. 2, 1921
Rómulo Agnese Escalada	"	Chancellor	Jul. 4, 1923
Adolfo Boccardo	Santiago	Consul	Oct. 15, 1924
Eduardo L. Tladrid	Valdivia	"	Jan. 7, 1924
Juan M. Traverso	Los Andes	"	Nov. 30, 1923
Ricardo Spangenberg Segui	Punta Arenas	Consul	Nov. 9, 1925
Julio A. Troisi	" "	Chancellor	
Enrique F. Glade	" "	Vice-Consul	Dec. 6, 1906
Andrés Grellet	Copiapó	" "	
Ismael Pereyra	Concepción		

From M.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 20, 1927.

MEMORANDUM (Continued)
 Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(c) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials. (etc.)

<u>ITALY</u>			
<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Assignment</u>
Eugenio Lavand	Jeremias	Vice-Consul	Jun. 19, 1914
<u>MEXICO</u>			
Jorge Ibarra	Mexico	Consul-General	Mar. 16, 1926
Luis J. Chretien-neau	Tampico	Vice-Consul	Sep. 28, 1913
<u>PANAMA</u>			
Enrique Vallarino	Colón	Vice-Consul	Mar. 31, 1924
<u>PARAGUAY</u>			
Agustin Muñoz Ca-brera	Asunción	Consul-General	Feb. 4, 1927
José Rodríguez Al-cala	"	Hon. Consul	Aug. 25, 1926
Julio de la Haza	"	Chancellor	Oct. 9, 1925
Rómulo L. Casal	Villeta	Consul	Jul. 14, 1919
Pedro J. Ruda	V. del Pilar	Consul	Dec. 18, 1925
Enilio M. Arigós	V. Encarnación	Vice-Consul	Jan. 15, 1907
José Conchormal	Villa Rica	Vice-Consul	May 17, 1911
Orlando M. Perregra	Caaguazá	Vice-Consul	Aug. 25, 1913
Francisco S. Benzo	V. Concepción	Vice-Consul	Aug. 27, 1915
Carlos Abalos Wil-linghurst	San Juan Bau-tista	Vice-Consul	Sep. 5, 1913
<u>PERU</u>			
Ferruccio Zileri	Lima	Consul-General	Nov. 30, 1923
Julio Ludowieg	Trujillo	Vice-Consul	Nov. 13, 1912
A. Camprubi Samalla	Cuzco	Vice-Consul	Nov. 28, 1924
Victor Checa	Paita	Vice-Consul	Apr. 28, 1924
José Ricketts	Arequipa	Vice-Consul	Aug. 18, 1924
Eduardo Beroldo	Tuno	Vice-Consul	Sep. 8, 1924
Adolfo Estremera Crespo	Iquitos	Vice-Consul	Mar. 16, 1926
<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>			
Alejandro T. Bollini	NEW YORK	Consul-General	Jun. 2, 1925
Isidro Pacheco	" "	" "	Feb. 4, 1927
Carlos Anibal Quirós	" "	Chancellor	Sep. 16, 1925

From I. I. Argentina.

Report No. 3382.

June 28, 1927

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Assignment.</u>
Agustin D. Borda	Chicago	Consul	Jan. 21, 1922
Agustin J. Fink	"	Vice-Consul	Aug. 19, 1925
Emmanuel Gonzalez	Boston	Consul	Nov. 15, 1922
Edo. Gruning Rosas	Philadelphia	Consul	Feb. 4, 1926
Guillermo P. Wilson	"	Vice-Consul	Jan. 27, 1906
H. C. Leslie	Newport News	Vice-Consul	Apr. 26, 1910
Also in charge of	Torfolk Consulate		
Richard J. Leopold	Baltimore	Vice-Consul	Jan. 23, 1916
Gustavo von Brecht	San. Luis	Vice-Consul	Jan. 25, 1906
Sergio Ramirez	Saint John	Vice-Consul	Jun. 20, 1911
Samuel Fitzpatrick	Detroit	Vice-Consul	Nov. 14, 1922
Carlos Villademoros	New Orleans	Consul-General	Nov. 16, 1925
Juan L. Gutierrez	" "	Chancellor	Jan. 28, 1925
Alfredo Le Blanc	" "	Vice-Consul	Jan. 25, 1906
J. Harris Pierpont	Pennascola	Vice-Consul	Jan. 25, 1906
Guillermo Ross	Gulfport	Vice-Consul	Apr. 8, 1925
H. H. Norrell	Savannah	Vice-Consul	Nov. 14, 1922
L. Beauregard Be-tancourt	Charleston	Vice-Consul	Mar. 17, 1924
Christopher S. Flanagan	Port Arthur	Vice-Consul	Jan. 18, 1911
C. Russell Iad	Mobile	Vice-Consul	Dec. 13, 1920
George W. Hardee	Jacksonville	Vice-Consul	Oct. 4, 1922
Rosendo Torres	Brunswick	Vice-Consul	Nov. 14, 1922
Santos Goffi	San Francisco	Consul-General	
Horacio Rovira	" "	Asst. Consul	Jun. 11, 1926
Bouvrill Dunlap	" "	Vice-Consul	Feb. 19, 1909
John F. Hausmann	Seattle	Vice-Consul	May 18, 1923
Erwin H. Hassermann	"	Vice-Consul	Jun. 11, 1926
H. C. Niese	Los Angeles	Vice-Consul	Feb. 8, 1923
John A. Lothrop	Portland	Vice-Consul	Feb. 8, 1923
Arturo C. Paez	Cleveland	Vice-Consul	May. 6, 1925
Pedro Navarro	Springfield	Vice-Consul	Feb. 4, 1926
Juan C. Capurro	New Haven	Vice-Consul	

U R U G U A Y

Eduardo L. Colombres	Montevideo	Consul-General	Nov. 30, 1923
Juan B. de Lemoine	"	Asst. Consul	Nov. 12, 1918
Alejandro Bollini (Jr.)	"	" "	Jul. 24, 1923
Alberto Cache (Jr.)	"	" "	Feb. 4, 1926
Marcelo L. Belvis	"	Chancellor	Jan. 23, 1919

From M. A. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 28, 1927

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignments of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Assignment.</u>
Julian Fernandez	Montevideo	Chanciller	Feb. 23, 1922
Severo Livingston	"	"	Oct. 15, 1924
H. Silva D'Herail	"	"	Feb. 4, 1926
Leopoldo S. Lavaggi	"	"	
Julio A. Treisi	Montevideo	"	
Guillermo Stet	"	Consul	Oct. 13, 1909
Emilio B. Escobar	Montevideo	Consul	Dec. 1, 1923
Isidoro B. Rivera	"	Vice-Consul	Jul. 23, 1924
Alfredo J. Ambrosini	Salto	Consul	Aug. 25, 1920
Augusto Curuseto	Cardelo	Consul	Jul. 29, 1921
Pedro Solsona	"	Vice-Consul	Jan. 25, 1906
Miguel A. Molina	Colonia	Consul	Oct. 13, 1925
Ricardo Caballero	"	Vice-Consul	Sep. 16, 1925
Ramon V. Mendon	Trujillo Bantos	Consul	Aug. 2, 1926
Bernardo Gris	"	Vice-Consul	Aug. 16, 1918
José Binto	Santa Rosa	Vice-Consul	Jan. 25, 1906
José González	"	"	"
Francisco Pérez	Puerto Sauce	Vice-Consul	Jul. 7, 1924
Juan A. Bó	Nueva Palmira	Vice-Consul	Aug. 13, 1921
Jacinto Pagés	Belores	Vice-Consul	Jun. 18, 1926
Tomás Bruce	Mercedes	Vice-Consul	Sep. 26, 1923

VENEZUELA

Enrique Starina	Caracas	Consul-General	Sep. 5, 1923
Eduardo Cosimi	Maracaibo	Vice-Consul	Aug. 2, 1926
Alberto Wallis	la Guayra	Vice-Consul	Jan. 14, 1925
Francisco Pandry	Puerto Cabello	Vice-Consul	Apr. 8, 1926

From U.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3602.

June 28, 1927.

(Official)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(c) Recent Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Assignment.</u>
L. J. Fernandez	Kingston	Vice-Consul	Mar. 24, 1913
Jose Poo Salazar	Puerto España	Vice-Consul	May 19, 1913
Valdemar Carl Hennschell	Barbados	Vice-Consul	Oct. 1, 1923
Leslie J. Barnett	Hamilton	Vice-Consul	Jan. 23, 1924

EUROPE

GERMANY.

Juan Cyhanarte	Hamburg	Consul-General	Oct. 10, 1922
Robert U. Tenge	"	Chancellor	Apr. 11, 1911
Hugo Lenoir	"	"	Apr. 27, 1925
Alberto Irazú Samsinena	"	"	Oct. 31, 1924
Francisco Ochoa	"	"	Apr. 18, 1926
Christian Sommer	Munich	Hon. Consul Gral.	Oct. 10, 1922
Herman von Fremery	"	Vice-Consul	Jan. 14, 1925
Justo E. Diana	Berlin	Consul	Jul. 13, 1923
Walter Hasse	"	Chancellor	Oct. 9, 1922
Curt G. Scheil	"	"	May 7, 1926
Ricardo Diercks	"	Vice-Consul	May 18, 1923
Emilio Bertolotto	Bremen	Consul	Feb. 14, 1925
Leon Schapiera	"	Chancellor	May 18, 1926
Enrique Probst	Nuremberg	Hon. Consul	Aug. 20, 1922
Walter Kolsted	Frankfurt	" "	Sep. 2, 1921
Carlos Joos	"	" "	Feb. 28, 1924
Juan Denker	Colonia	" "	Oct. 1, 1923
Ernesto Sommer	Wiesbaden	" "	May 29, 1923
Nedolfo E. de Colditz	Dusseldorf	Vice-Consul	Nov. 8, 1909
Federico E. Morck	Stuttgart	Vice-Consul	Jan. 23, 1927
Otto Peltzer	Aquisgran	Vice-Consul	Nov. 24, 1924
José de Nilo	Dresden	Vice-Consul	Jul. 22, 1925
Jacobo J. Leub	Breslau	Vice-Consul	Mar. 30, 1926
Bruno Mainzer	Kiel	Vice-Consul	Nov. 30, 1925
Jorge Peralta Ramos	Hannover	Vice-Consul	Dec. 10, 1925
Walter Kaufmann	Weimar	Vice-Consul	Jun. 8, 1926
Ernesto Ulrich	Leipzig	Vice-Consul	May 31, 1926

AUSTRIA.

M. Largent Fernandez	Vienna	Consul-General	Aug. 25, 1920
Juan C. Godoy	"	" "	May 20, 1926
Luciano Senac	"	Chancellor	Dec. 4, 1922
Eduardo Bigler	Salzburg	Vice-Consul	Jan. 19, 1926

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PERU (Political)

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(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

BELGIUM

<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Assignment.</u>
Teófilo R. Lecour	Antwerp	Consul-General	Jul. 13, 1923
Ricardo Keverthal	"	Asst. Consul	Nov. 14, 1922
F. Bastante de Igartua	"	Chancellor	Dec. 15, 1923
Enrique Mithler	"	Vice-Consul	Jul. 26, 1926
Charles F. Adiz	Brussels	Consul	Sep. 13, 1926
Martin Gil (Jr.)	"	Chancellor	Mar. 3, 1924
Carlos Victor Bire	Charleroi	Vice-Consul	Dec. 31, 1923
Ernesto J. Beduwe	Liege	Vice-Consul	Dec. 31, 1923
Rob. Neughebaert	Gante	Vice-Consul	Jun. 30, 1926

BULGARIA

José Garo	Sofia	Consul-General	Mar. 16, 1926
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CZECH-SLOVAKIA

Nicolás Ardenikant	Prague	Vice-Consul	
Hermann Simón	Carlsbad	Vice-Consul	Mar. 8, 1926

DANZIG

Barcelomé Daneri (Sr)	Danzig	Consul-General	Oct. 23, 1923
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DENMARK

Alejandro del Carril	Copenhagen	Consul General	Apr. 4, 1924
Elzear Mouret	"	Chancellor	Dec. 8, 1923
Preben Helleman	Aarhus	Vice-Consul	Nov. 29, 1909
J. Hansen (Rikid)	Odense	Vice-Consul	Sep. 9, 1922
Raul Helsing	Nesbjerg	Vice-Consul	Oct. 3, 1922
Immanuel Stühr	Aalborg	Vice-Consul	Jan. 28, 1925
Björnsson Hjalti	Reykjavik	Vice-Consul	Nov. 2, 1926

ESTONIA

Augusto Frankmann	Reval	Vice-Consul	Feb. 7, 1924
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FINLAND

Gustavo Soederlund	Helsingfors	Vice-Consul	Oct. 6, 1919
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FRANCE

Aug. Belin Sarmiento	Paris	Consul-General	Mar. 16, 1926
Albertina de Mon	"	Asst. Consul	Dec. 12, 1924
Manoel Alorta	"	"	Oct. 9, 1925

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ANNUAL (Initiator)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.Table (Contd.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Assignment.</u>
E. Gomez Carrillo	Paris	Asst. Consul	Sep. 19, 1918
Crestes de Chazabal	"	"	Feb. 1, 1927
Luis Boillaux	"	Chancellor	Dec. 1, 1922
Alberto Saubidet	"	"	Jul. 4, 1923
Luigi Bossotti	"	"	Feb. 27, 1924
C. M. Savasso Duchard	"	"	Feb. 5, 1925
Horacio de Chazabal	"	"	Sep. 19, 1925
J. Quintana Icoarta	Bordeaux	Consul	Nov. 22, 1922
Ricardo F. Argiburu	"	Asst. Consul	Dec. 1, 1923
Melquiades Serna	"	"	"
Orionas	"	"	Mar. 30, 1926
Juan C. Coarasa	"	Chancellor	Jul. 11, 1923
Leon Jaudin	"	Vice-Consul	Dec. 31, 1924
Saul Aguilar	Le Havre	Consul	Mar. 22, 1922
Emilio Lazcano Tegui	"	Chancellor	Jun. 4, 1921
Carlos R. Santillan	"	"	Oct. 11, 1922
Enrique Mallors	"	Vice-Consul	"
Angel C. Martinez	Marseilles	Consul	Aug. 25, 1920
Hector de la Fuente	"	Asst. Consul	Feb. 13, 1925
Pedro Hveillan	"	Chancellor	Apr. 30, 1923
Ludovic Beauvoir	"	"	Oct. 1, 1924
Roberto Guerin	"	Vice-Consul	Jan. 25, 1906
Guillermo Iloa	"	"	Jul. 4, 1910
L. Tristachi Tuccio	Dunkerque	Consul	Dec. 1, 1922
Fernando Bauer	"	Vice-Consul	Oct. 9, 1922
A. Alfredo Leon	Iyons	Consul	Jan. 28, 1925
Martin Ponce de Leon	"	Chancellor	Mar. 30, 1926
Roman Ferda	"	Vice-Consul	Apr. 12, 1926
Eduardo M. Lutz	Cherbourg	Consul	Sep. 12, 1922
Saul R. Meyre	Boulogne S. Mer	Consul	Jun. 30, 1922
Teo. A. C. de Maria	"	Chancellor	Jul. 11, 1924
Jorge Cullen Ayerza	Toulouse	Consul	Apr. 25, 1923
Silverio Estebe	"	Vice-Consul	Sep. 5, 1923
Agustin J. Michain	Nice	Consul	Mar. 31, 1924
Saul Courdesse	"	Vice-Consul	Apr. 30, 1908
M. Gatimel	Dakar	"	Jan. 29, 1923
Lambert Duverdoing	Dieppe	"	Aug. 25, 1913
Frank Billiet	La Rochelle	"	Dec. 31, 1924
Enoquiel Guttero	Menton	"	Jun. 23, 1919
Eduardo Schierfino	Nu	Consul	Jul. 27, 1925
Saul Lehmann	"	Vice-Consul	Nov. 10, 1926
Antonio Melider Reyes	Vichy	"	Nov. 30, 1914
Pedro Novion	Bayonne	"	Nov. 30, 1914
Julio Segard	Tourcoing	"	Nov. 30, 1914
Felix Bourderon	Clorón	"	Nov. 30, 1914
Jare Corine	Tarbes	"	Nov. 30, 1914

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ANNEX (Continued)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

() Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

FRANCE (Contd.)

Name	Station	Rank	Date of Assignment.
Hubert Flumet	Reims	Vice-Consul	Nov.17,1922
Joaquin Bourdal	Saint Nazaire	" "	Nov.17,1922
Raymond Carreres	Gran	" "	
Juan G.Coudray	Argel	" "	Nov.30,1914
Julio Levy Grumbach	Strasbourg	" "	Mar.13,1923
Carlos Moore	Clement Ferrand	" "	Apr.17,1925
Mariano A.Garcia	Montes	" "	Jun.26,1925
Julio Henri	Orleans	" "	Nov.16,1925
Jaques Saraffe	Dijon	" "	Mar.25,1926
Emilio J.Castig	Rouen	" "	Oct.11,1926
Juan Esteban Macio	Lille	" "	Jan.31,1927

HOLLAND

A.E.J.Maduro	Curaçao	Vice-Consul	Oct.6, 1922
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GREECE

Jorge Gialistras	Athens	Vice-Consul	Nov.17,1910
Roberto Sargint	Eatras	" "	Jan.28,1925

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Ernesto C.Perez	London	Consul-General	Nov.30,1923
Horacio Fernandez	"	Asst. Consul	May 29,1922
Beschtedt	"	"	
José Mur	"	Asst. Consul	Nov.30,1923
Carlos Llovet	"	Chancellor	Nov.28,1917
Juan Lavallée	"	"	
C.Pardo	"	"	
Isaac Mendieta	"	"	Jan.28,1925
Arturo Barker	Liverpool	Consul-General	Jul.12,1926
Juan White	"	Chancellor	Apr.19,1921
Arturo Ferreyra	Cardiff	Consul	Jun. 9,1924
Enio del Valle	"	Asst. Consul	Jun.16,1926
Bernardo S.Vilela	Southampton	Consul	Sep.23,1926
H.Garcia Uriburu	"	Chancellor	
Branco Datto Tessi-	Newcastle-		
tore	on-Tyne	Consul	Feb. 2,1920
Walter Lee	"	Vice-Consul	Oct.27,1926
Francisco Torromé	Glasgow	Consul	Nov.30,1923
Jorge M.Muchastegui	Newport on	Consul	Jul.12,1926
Frank Bollen	" "	Vice-Consul	Oct. 1,1923
Sydney Burgess	Swansea	" "	Jan.25,1906
M.C.Moulder	Bristol	" "	Sep. 6,1910
Romeo Vadala	Malta	" "	Jan.30,1924

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ENGLAND (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (Ctd.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Assignment</u>
A.T. Cruickshank	Aberdeen	Vice-Consul	May 12, 1913
Angel C. Guneo	Hull	Vice-Consul	Nov. 30, 1926
I. Bennet Hale	Birmingham	Vice-Consul	Jun. 10, 1912
J.W. Brown	Middlesbrough	Vice-Consul	Feb. 18, 1910
José A. Rugeroni (Jr)	Gibraltar	Vice-Consul	May 8, 1914
Roberto Minnison	Dundee	Vice-Consul	Nov. 30, 1914
Mario Molina Salas	Dublin	Consul-General	Feb. 4, 1926
Enrique C. Filbey	"	Chancellor	Jun. 2, 1925
Douglas Hamilton	Bradford	Vice-Consul	Nov. 9, 1925

HUNGARY

Enrique C. Mayten	Budapest	Consul-General	Jun. 2, 1925
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ITALY

Alfredo Edo. Clivero	Genoa	Consul-General	Mar. 16, 1926
José R. Camino	"	Asst. Consul	Dec. 31, 1925
Roberto Scaricabarozzi	"	" "	Dec. 28, 1925
Atir M. Ambrossoni	"	" "	Feb. 4, 1926
Esteban Colombi	"	Chancellor	Jun. 30, 1909
Enrique Firolá	"	"	Dec. 10, 1925
Alfredo Arzeno	"	"	Mar. 4, 1926
Augusto Brunel	Roma	Consul	Jan. 8, 1923
Juan L. Gutierrez	"	Chancellor	Oct. 6, 1924
Alberto Guridi	"	"	"
Bazzerque	Trieste	Consul	Feb. 3, 1925
Justo L. Sobbrero	"	Chancellor	Dec. 22, 1922
Carlos Etchepare-	"	"	"
borda	Milan	Consul	Apr. 9, 1920
Fernando Schillie-	"	Chancellor	"
gres	"	"	"
Andrés Encurra	"	"	"
Egidio Cavanna	"	"	Sep. 3, 1925
Fortunato S. Milani	Catania	Consul	May 3, 1920
Luis Figueroa	Turin	Consul	Jul. 27, 1925
José J. Bonifacio	"	Asst. Consul	Mar. 4, 1926
Lucas Ambruzzi	"	Vice-Consul	"
José C. Bismorhe	Palermo	Consul	Sep. 5, 1922
Pedro Bossio	Liorna	Hon. Consul	Jul. 25, 1924
Angel M. Bottero	Naples	Consul	Jan. 8, 1923
Victor Cordero Pi-	"	"	"
zarro	"	Asst. Consul	Oct. 13, 1925
René Napata Guesada	"	" "	Sep. 28, 1926
Humberto Cogliati	"	" "	May 21, 1926
A. Bottero Torres	"	" "	Oct. 18, 1926

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ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

I T A L Y (Ctd.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Assignment.</u>
Maximo Belporto	Lucca	Vice-Consul	Jun. 18, 1912
Edguito Larente	Rari	" "	
Santiago J. Grendon	Chiavari	" "	Mar. 6, 1925
Luis Navarro	Salerno	" "	Feb. 1, 1924
Enilio Tini	Savona	" "	Jun. 2, 1919
Enrio Lovadina	Genoa	" "	Nov. 13, 1923
Fernando Oscar Soria	Florence	Chancellor-in-Charge	Feb. 14, 1924
Atilio Ruggero Bertuzzi	Venice	Vice-Consul	Sep. 17, 1923
Juan Luis Meazza	Bologna	" "	Mar. 23, 1922
Victorio Silva	A. degli Abruzzi	Chancellor-in-Charge	
Medardo Brindani	Roma	Vice-Consul	Mar. 18, 1923
Luis Barabino	Spezia	" "	Dec. 22, 1924
Luis Felipe Tito	Ancona	Chancellor-in-Charge	
Ilvio Poppe		in-Charge	Dec. 4, 1923
Pedro Urizar	Como	Vice-Consul	Oct. 9, 1922
Leo Kromesek	Fiume	" "	Jan. 21, 1922
Dante Canassi	Cagliari	Chancellor-in-Charge	
Juan Favaschino	Messina	Vice-Consul	Jan. 27, 1923
Enlio M. Rocca	Trani	" "	Jun. 9, 1925
Francisco de la Serna	Alessandria	" "	Jun. 30, 1926
			Jul. 1, 1926

LETONIA

Guillermo Keller	Riga	Consul	Nov. 30, 1923
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LIECHTENSTEIN

Guillermo Mohr	Vaduz	Vice-Consul	Aug. 7, 1923
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LITHUANIA

Hebert Falck	Kovno	Vice-Consul	Aug. 7, 1923
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N O R W A Y

Jorge Blanco Villalta	Oslo	Consul-General	Mar. 16, 1926
Ebert Sundt	"	Vice-Consul	Dec. 12, 1924
A. Boysen	Kristiansund S	" "	Sep. 30, 1907
William Dall	" " N.	" "	Nov. 8, 1922
Tomas Thies	Stavanger	" "	Sep. 30, 1907

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ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials:

NORWAY (Ctd.)

Name	Station	Rank	Date of Assignment.
Adolfo Halvorsen	Bergen	Vice-Consul	Sep. 30, 1907
Augusto Fosse	Tromsø	" "	Sep. 30, 1907
Lauritz A. Devold	Alesund	" "	Jul. 19, 1920
Haldisen Syde	Blakkefjord	" "	Sep. 14, 1926

NETHERLANDS

Arturo H. Massa	Amsterdam	Consul-General	Aug. 25, 1920
Juan Carlos Massa	"	Asst. Consul	Mar. 24, 1923
Arturo Monteverde	Rotterdam	Consul	Feb. 5, 1921

GLAND

Andrés J. Wallace	Geneva	Consul-General	Feb. 12, 1921
Juan C. Guido Spino	"	Chancellor	Apr. 6, 1921

PORTUGAL

Antonio B. Montecón	Lisbon	Consul General	Feb. 4, 1927
Enrique Martínez Millano	"	Chancellor	May 12, 1925
Pablo del Pino	Oporto	Consul	Dec. 1, 1923
Casto Martínez García	"	Chancellor	Aug. 14, 1922
Adolfo Campanella	Punchall	Vice-Consul	" "
Pedro Bonucci	Saint Vincent	" "	Feb. 8, 1923

ROMANIA

Ricardo J. Gallardo	Bucarest	Consul-General	Dec. 1, 1923
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SPAIN

Alberto I. Gache	Barcelona	Consul-General	Jan. 25, 1906
F. Bergeat Fernandez	"	" "	" "
Carlos E. Vigoreaux	"	Asst. Consul	Feb. 12, 1921
Victor Polina (Jr.)	"	" "	May 8, 1925
Edmundo T. Calcaño	"	" "	Jul. 1, 1926
Enrique Alcaraz	"	" "	Dec. 31, 1926
Abelardo Arenas Praga	"	Chancellor	Apr. 19, 1921
Jacobo Vandermieren	"	"	Apr. 24, 1923
Benito Ureta Saenz	Madrid	Consul	Jun. 22, 1926
José Sáinz	"	Chancellor	Nov. 13, 1925
Guastín Ricardo	"	"	"
Blazquez	Madrid	"	"

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REPORT (Continued)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service

(c) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

Spain (Contd.)

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Assignment.</u>
Heriberto Henry	Madrid	Chancellor	Jan. 28, 1925
Agustín Menon	Vigo	"	Mar. 22, 1922
Dimas Oya	"	Vice-Consul	Oct. 18, 1907
Martin Echeverry	Bilbao	Consul	Nov. 14, 1924
Manon Caimi Gar-			
mendia	San Sebastian	Consul	Aug. 11, 1921
Luis de Urzaga	La Coruña	"	Jan. 4, 1921
Juan C. Uranga	San Pedro	"	Mar. 11, 1923
Leon Bravo Lagun	"	Vice-Consul	May 11, 1923
Enrique Ruiz	Granada	"	Oct. 6, 1919
Jorge Jordere Lizaso	Sevilla	Consul	Mar. 4, 1926
Rafael Tovia	"	Non-Consul	Oct. 10, 1924
Jose Maria Crás			
Almudevar	Gijón	Consul	Aug. 20, 1925
Segundo Valladares	Valencia	Vice-Consul	Mar. 31, 1914
S. Alonso Criado	Astorga	"	Mar. 31, 1919
Manuel Garcia Ro-			
driguez	Huelva	"	Oct. 20, 1925
Conrado A. Marti-	Santa Cruz de		
nez Denis	Tenerife	Non-Consul	Jun. 15, 1925
Benigno Lopez Bel-			
tran	Tarragona	Vice-Consul	Jan. 25, 1906
Mauro Cermin			
Gallaroso	Vitoria	Vice-Consul	
Emé. Ramón Capmany	Ibiza	"	Jan. 25, 1906
Adolfo Rugeroni	Algeciras	"	Feb. 11, 1911
Eco. Astiz y López	Sanplona	"	Nov. 27, 1911
Tomas Arrodí y			
Solano	Torre Vieja	"	Mar. 1, 1912
Andrés Jaume	Palma de Mallorca	"	Nov. 13, 1912
Tito Cittadini	"	Chancellor	Jul. 22, 1925
Jose L. Espinosa de			
los Monteros	Baragosa	Vice-Consul	Apr. 7, 1914
Eugenio Reig	Castellón de la	"	Jun. 19, 1914
	Plana	"	
Eduardo Lorenzo			
Barrena	Alicante	"	Nov. 19, 1919
Victor Abeytú	Logroño	"	Jan. 27, 1926
S. Romero Valverde	Almería	"	Mar. 14, 1921
A. de Cerna y Al-			
meida	Vivero	"	Oct. 8, 1912
Pedro Fernandez			
Illazares	León	"	Dec. 12, 1912
L. Calderón Martínez			
Ascolitia	Valencia	"	Mar. 31, 1914
Juan A. Redford	Marin	"	Oct. 30, 1913

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SPAIN (Political)

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(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

SPAIN (Contd.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Assignment.</u>
Jesús Villaverde	Barcelona	Vice-Consul	Nov. 16, 1926
Manuel Romero	Teruel	" "	Feb. 2, 1926
Manuel Martín	Carril de Villaverde	" "	May 6, 1925
José M. Jardon	Castellón	" "	Mar. 31, 1924
Arturo Estevez	Cronse	" "	Feb. 25, 1924
Rodrigo Uribe y G.	Oviedo	" "	Nov. 7, 1924
Joaquín González	Santander	" "	Apr. 30, 1917
Félix Ribera Llombrens	Palma de Mallorca	" "	May 27, 1925
José Rivero García	Santiago de Compostela	" "	Nov. 16, 1926
José Bau	Tortosa	" "	
Manuel Rodríguez	Badajoz	" "	

SWEDEN

Carlos A. Calvo	Stockholm	Consul-Gener.	Feb. 8, 1923
Carlos G. Weinberg	Gotenburg	Vice-Consul	Jan. 25, 1908
Carl Arthur Hessel	Stromstad	" "	Jan. 25, 1911
Karl Nilson	Cristianstad	" "	Jan. 23, 1911
E. P. Appeltoft	Yorkoping	" "	Jan. 23, 1911
Adolfo Waldsted	Malmo	" "	Nov. 23, 1921
Anton Hoffvendahl	Helsingborg	" "	Nov. 14, 1924
Hugo Emil Franchet	Uppsala	" "	Oct. 14, 1924

SWITZERLAND

Geo. McCarthy	Geneva	Consul-Gener.	Oct. 20, 1925
Raúl Ligone	"	Asst. Consul	Oct. 22, 1925
Alejandro M. Unsain	"	" "	Mar. 15, 1926
Florencia Loxica	"	" "	Apr. 3, 1925
Alvaro	"	" "	Sep. 16, 1925
Edmundo Lagos	Zurich	Consul	Jan. 31, 1924
Eduardo Brandt	"	Chancellor	Mar. 31, 1911
Ernesto Herr	Bern	Vice-Consul	Nov. 30, 1922
Enrique Heyman	Lugano	" "	
Guillermo Roberto	"	" "	
Lang	Saint Gall	" "	Jun. 2, 1925
Castro Puente	Lausanne	Chancellor in-Charge	

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ARGENTINA (Continued)

Subject: Diplomatic and Consular Service:

(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

GERMANY

<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Assignment.</u>
Alberto M. Gandioti	Beyruth	Consul-Gener.	Feb. 4, 1924
Julio R. Pérez	"	Vice-Consul	May 31, 1926

GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Celso D. de Barrios	Belgrade	Consul-Gener.	Jan. 21, 1922
Argentino B. Rosarini	Spalato	Consul	Nov. 8, 1925
Alfredo Silvestrini	Zagreb	"	Apr. 21, 1925

TURKEY

Alfredo López Prieto	Constantinople	Consul-Gener.	Apr. 22, 1924
F. José de Biadostocki	"	Chancellor	Oct. 20, 1925
Eugenio C. del Busto	Smyrna	Consul	May 20, 1924

A F R I C A

José Mujía Linares	Capetown	Consul-Gener.	Dec. 1, 1923
Arend Josias de Kock	Port Elizabeth	Vice-Consul	Oct. 26, 1925
Alex Day	Durban	" "	Jul. 20, 1915

E G Y P T

Miguel José Henry	Alejandro	Vice-Consul	Oct. 30, 1926
Spiro James Slavick	Port Said	" "	Oct. 11, 1922

M A R O C C O

Enrique Muñoz Astor	Rabat	Consul-Gener.	Nov. 30, 1923
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A S I A

J A P A N.

Francisco Cortiz	Kobe	Consul-Gener.	Aug. 19, 1925
Ikuro Atsumi	Yokohama	Hon. Consul	Aug. 25, 1924
Shozo Furuta	Osaka	Vice-Consul	Aug. 19, 1925

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ARGENTINA (Political)

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(a) Present Assignment of Diplomatic and Consular Officials.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date of Assignment.</u>
José Florentino Fernandez	Manila	Vice-Consul	Apr. 18, 1917

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

A.G.P. Paddeck	Colombo	Vice-Consul	May 3, 1920
John Francis Pardo	Calcutta	"	Nov. 8, 1922
Alejandro del Carril (Jr.)	Singapore	Consul	

The Argentine interests are protected by the General Consulate of the United States of America.

OCEANIA-----AUSTRALIA.

Agustin J. Podesta	Melbourne	Consul Gener.	Nov. 30, 1926
Samuel Mackay	"	Vice-Consul	Feb. 2, 1926
Manuel Molinas	Newcastle	" "	Apr. 1, 1927
Linden B. Bourges	Hobart	" "	Jul. 8, 1918
Ivan Nelson	Sydney	" "	Sep. 5, 1923
Jorge Adie Noble	Adelaide	" "	Sep. 17, 1923

NEW ZEALAND.

Humberto Bidone	Wellington	Consul-Gener.	Nov. 22, 1922
Ernest Smith Baldwin	"	Vice-Consul	Nov. 22, 1922
James Armour	Dunedin	" "	Oct. 1, 1923
Frank Seering Battley	Auckland	" "	Feb. 11, 1925.

From F.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3802.

June 28, 1927.

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Germany, Austria and Hungary: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotenciary, Dr. Eduardo Labrousse; Chargé d'Affaires (Vienna); Chancellor of Embassy, Sr. Eduardo Pardo; Military Attaché, _____; Second Class Secretaries, Sr. Alberto Baffio, Sr. Manuel Rubio Sausquiza; Auxiliary of Military Attaché, Lta. Horacio A. Gritti Commercial Advisor, Sr. Jorge Lesser; Civil Attaché, Sr. Luis H. Irigoyen, Sr. Juan A. Giráldez. (Vienna); Technical Commercial Assessor, Sr. Carlos Algelt; Agricultural Attaché, Sr. Hermann von Fromery; Consul, Carlos L. Torriani; Chancellor, Walter Hasse. (Chancery: Berlin, W. 8, Mohrenstrasse 90/91).

Bolivia: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotenciary, Dr. Juan G. Valenzuela. (Ave. Aspiasú and Sánchez Lima, La Paz).

Brazil: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Dr. Ramón J. Cárcano; Councillor of Embassy, Dr. Héctor Ghirardo; First Class Secretary, Sr. Francisco de Veyga, Jr.; Military Attaché, Lte. Cl. Osvaldo B. Martín; Naval Attaché, Lte. Enrique Brown; Second Class Secretaries, Dr. Octavio Pinto, Sr. Jorge Bacavilbaso; Commercial Advisor, Consul General, Juan José Varela; Chancellor, Abelardo Eiras. (Senador Verqueiro 59, Rio de Janeiro).

Colombia and Venezuela: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sr. Ricardo I. C. Torres. (Carrera 7 No. 30, Bogotá).

Cuba, Ecuador, Chile, Panama and Central American Republics: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sr. Homero Carrillo; First Class Secretaries, Sr. Juan M. García Montano, Sr. Luis F. Irujo. (Calle 10 between 7 and 8, Miramar, Havana, Cuba).

Chile: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sr. Federico H. Quintana; Counsellor of Embassy, Sr. Manuel A. Vialé Paz; Military Attaché, Major Felipe Urrutillata; Second Class Secretary, Dr. Emilio E. Freobar; Commercial Adviser, Sr. Alberto Alcobendas; Civil Attaché, Sr. Federico Quintana, Jr; Consul, Sr. Andrés de Ezcurrea; Chancery, Sr. Tulio de la Haza, Sr. José A. Cortejarena. (Ave. Vicuña Mackenna 45, Santiago).

Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sr. Carlos Alberto Alcorta; Chargé d'Affaires ad Interim, Stockholm; First Secretary, Sr. Alberto J. Vignes; First Class Secretary, Sr. Héctor Díaz Leguizamón. (Sede de la Legación: Copenhagen, Denmark; Sweden: Rosenørsgatan 29, Stockholm).

Ecuador: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sr. Homero Leguizamón Bondal; Second Class Secretary, _____ . (Carrera García Moreno No. 67, Quito).

Spain and Portugal: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sr. Daniel García Mansilla; Chargé d'Affaires, Lisbon; Counsellor of Embassy, D. Edgardo Pérez Quesada; First Class Secretaries, Sr. Guillermo de Achával, Dr. Luis S. Castiella; Civil Attaché, Sr. Ricardo Penard Fernández, Commercial Attaché, Sr. Ovidio Rubén Fernández Núñez; Consul, Sr. Volquín Sánchez Briones; Chancellor, Sr. Ramón Muñiz Lavalle. (Chancery: Embassy, Paseo La Castellana 42, Madrid. In Lisbon: Calle Joaquín Antonio d'Aguiar 19).

United States of America: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Dr. Felipe A. Espil; First Class Secretaries, Sr. Adolfo J. de Urquiza, Dr. Eduardo L. Vivot; Naval Attaché, Capt. Guillermo Mackinlay. (1600 Avd. New Hampshire, Washington).

France: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Dr. Tomás A. Le Breton; Counsellor of Embassy, Dr. Roberto Gache; First Secretary, Sr. Juan Larrivière; Second Class Secretary, Dr. Luis F. Madero; Civil Attachés, Sr. Miguel J. de Anchorena, Sr. Alberto Fernández Góngolas; Honorary Attaché

Chief Aerographer, Mr. Mario E. Pardo; Artistic Director, Sr. Rodolfo Alvarez; Chancery, Sr. Alfonso Puente, Sr. Pablo Camblor; Sr. Adolfo T. Arango. (Embassy: 28 Avenue Pierre I. de Serbie, Paris. Chancery: 6 rue Christophe Colomb, Paris).

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sr. Manuel E. Malbrán; Counselor of Embassy, Sr. Carlos Vignola; First Class Secretary, Sr. Pablo Antonio Muñoz; Second Class Secretary, Sr. Mariano A. Barnechea; Agricultural Advisor, Sr. Anibal Fernández Peyró; Economic Advisor, Sr. Rodolfo García Arias; Honorary Law Advisor, Sr. Ricardo Blasco Lafone. (11 Lower Square, S. E. 1, London).

Italy: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sr. José María Cantilo; First Class Secretaries (Honorary Advisor Ad Interim), Sr. Felipe Chiappe, Sr. Oscar Queto; Military Attaché, Lt. Col. Héctor Pelesson; Civil Attachés, Sr. Telémaco Cusi, Sr. Pascual Luis Oliverio; Commercial Attaché, Sr. Rogelio F. Cornejo; Consul, Sr. Tito Livio Foppa; Chancellor, Sr. José C. Ponti. (Piazza dell'Esquilino No. 2, Rome).

Japan: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sr. Arturo Alvarez Montenegro. (27 Chinsaka-machi-Akasaka-ku, Tokio).

Mexico: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sr. Sergio García Urriburu; Advisor (Counselor), Sr. Adolfo N. Calvo. (Quarátaro No. 137, Mexico).

Netherlands: Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, (Min.) Sr. José Manuel Hlobet; Second Class Secretary, Sr. Alejandro Guillermo Rohde.

Paraguay: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sr. Rodolfo Freyre; Commercial Attaché, Sr. José Rodríguez Alcalá. (Calle Coronel Bogado, Asunción).

Peru: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sr. Antonio Mora y Araujo; Second Class Secretary, Sr. Hugo Bunge Guerrero; Civil Attachés, Sr. Anibal Barbosa, Sr. Manlio Silari. (Ave. Arequipa, 356, (Miraflores) Lima).

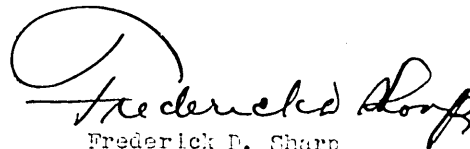
Poland and Czechoslovakia: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sr. Roberto Levillier; Chargé d'Affaires, Prague; Counselor of Embassy, Sr. Julián E. Portela; First Class Secretary, Sr. José A. Caballero; (Warsaw, Poland. "Palace Floria", Calle Fochova Orlicka No. 4, Prague).

Italy: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sr. Enrique de Sotomayor; Counselor of Legation, Sr. Carlos de la Cruz; Civil Attaché, Sr. Antonio Polanco; Sr. A. Torres Cruz; Martín Vilela; Sr. Carlos María Espirra; Counselor, Sr. Andrés Gracich. (Via Trieste No. 2, Rome. Chancery: Via Torino, 102.)

Switzerland: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sr. Enrique Ruiz G. Badi; Commercial Advisor, Consul, Sr. Carlos A. Badi; Counselor, Sr. Ernesto Beer; (Langens-Strasse, 10, Bern).

Uruguay: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sr. Paulino Llanos Campbell; First Class Secretary, Sr. Antonio Llanos; Military Attaché, _____; Second Class Secretary, Sr. Raúl Aguilar Lacasa; Commercial Advisor, Consul Sr. José Luis Girón; Civil Attaché, Sr. Nicolás Ayollaneda; Commercial Attaché, Sr. Horacio Boudi Cáceres. (Avenida 243, Montevideo).

Yugoslavia and Greece: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sr. Alberto M. Candiotti. (Gospodar Jevremova No. 2, Belgrade).



Frederick D. Sharp
Capt., G.S.,
Military Attaché.

JUDICIARY - NATIONAL AND LOCAL

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Applying. The Constitutional Provisions for the Federal Tribunals are given in paragraphs Nos. 100 and 101 of the Constitution as follows:-

"100. The Supreme Court and the inferior tribunals of the Nation shall take cognizance of and decide all causes involving points governed by the Constitution and the laws of the Nation, with the exception provided for by subdivision 11 of Article 67, and by treaties with foreign nations; causes affecting foreign Ambassadors, public ministers, and consuls; causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; matters to which the Nation is a party; causes arising between two or more Provinces; between a Province and citizens of another Province; between citizens of different Provinces; and between a Province or its citizens against a foreign State or citizen."

"101. In these cases the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction according to the rules and exceptions prescribed by Congress; but in all matters concerning foreign Ambassadors, ministers, or consuls, and in cases in which a Province is a party, it shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction."

The Statutory Provisions are contained in law No. 27 of October 16, 1862 as amended by law No. 4055 of January 11, 1902 which in general contains the following provisions:

THE SUPREME COURT: The Constitutional powers conferred in the foregoing paragraphs Nos. 100 and 101 are again prescribed in detail by the Statutes. There are several other more or less technical legal matters which come under the jurisdiction of this Court for review, such as errors of lower courts, etc. The Supreme Court as in the United States and with practically the same procedure may declare unconstitutional laws passed by the Legislature; the decrees of the President if not in accordance with the law can likewise be declared null and void by this Court.

The Judges are named for life by the President with the consent of the Senate, and can be removed only by impeachment for unbecoming conduct. They rank as a Cabinet Officer and receive a salary of ten thousand Pesos per year. The legal requirements are: thirty-two years of age, Argentine citizen, have an income of two thousand Pesos, and a lawyer of at least five years experience.

The composition of the Supreme Court is five judges and an Attorney General. Its sessions are held in the Capital of the Nation.

Federal Courts of Appeal: Corresponds very closely to our circuit court of appeals. The legal requirements for a member are the same as that for the Supreme Court and the office is for life under the same conditions as the higher court. There are five Courts of Appeal. One in the City of Buenos Aires consisting of five members and they receive on appeal cases from the District courts in specified geographical limits in this vicinity. The seats of the other Appeal courts are: La Plata, Parana, Cordoba and Rosario. These courts are composed of three members only.

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Federal Judges of Districts: The Provinces are divided into 19 Federal Districts in which are located the Federal Tribunal of first instance. The court is composed of one judge of some qualifications as for the higher courts.

Judges 'Letrado' (Lawyer). Territories. - Corresponds to Provincial Courts. In lieu of tribunals in the territories, the Executive Power appoints from one to two Judges Letrado for the territory corresponding to the size and population. These courts are similar to the Justice of the Peace Courts.

Federal Courts in the Municipality of Buenos Aires: In order to provide sufficient Tribunals for the great amount of legal work in the city of Buenos Aires, the following courts have been established by law:

Two Federal Courts of Appeal, for Civil matters only.

One Commercial Court of Appeal.

One Criminal Court of Appeal.

all of these courts consist of five members each. Then there are the District Judges for Civil matters, Commercial and Criminal, totaling about twenty in all.

Provincial Courts: Paragraph Five of the Constitution provides:-

"5. Each Province shall frame for itself a Constitution under the republican representative system, according with the principles, declarations, and guarantees of the national Constitution; which shall assure the administration of justice therein, its municipal government, and primary instruction. Upon these conditions, the Federal Government guarantees to each Province the enjoyment and exercise of its institutions".

Under this provision, each Province has established its own constitution which varies in some details but each follows in general the same form. The tribunals in the different Provinces vary in number but their organization is practically the same. There are the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, and the Courts of first instance. In the larger Provinces the Courts of Appeal are separate for Criminal and Civil matters as is the case for the Municipality of Buenos Aires.

Standard and Practices. The standards and practices of the Supreme Court of the nation are of the very highest and rank well with any court in the world. Their procedure is absolutely free from any political influence or administration domination. It is remarkable how closely they follow previous decisions and rulings. In many cases they quote decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, especially on Constitutional law.

It is very seldom that any criticism is directed towards the Federal Courts of Appeal. Their standard is almost as high as that of the Supreme Court. The District Judges and Provincial Courts are composed of personnel of not such a high type as the Supreme Court, and it might be stated that the further away from Buenos Aires the court is located, the lower will be its standards, practices and personnel.

From high to low they compare very favorably with U. S. courts.

The best lawyers are of a high calibre and faithful to their clients. It might be mentioned that their pleadings here follow somewhat the English to an extent larger than in the United States. A, "Abogado" is an office lawyer who prepares the case, looks up the law, writes the brief, special pleadings, etc. The trial lawyer who handles all matters in the courts is called a "Procurador".

*RECEIVED
JUN 10 1927
BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE*

Jury: The Jury System as we know it in the States, does not exist. In certain serious cases a defendant may ask for a jury, which, if granted consists of five Judges. On this subject paragraph No. 102 of the Constitution says:-

"The trial of all ordinary crimes, other than those arising out of the right of impeachment granted to the Chamber of Deputies, shall be by jury, as soon as this institution shall be established in the Republic."
No Jury as we know it has ever been established.

Capital Punishment: Capital Punishment does not exist. However, it is noted in the daily press of this date, that a National Deputy has drafted a bill for Capital Punishment. He gives as his reason the great increase in crime recently in this vicinity.

Civil, Commercial and Mining Codes: The civil, commercial and mining codes are enacted by the Federal Congress and are universal for all provinces. Codes of procedure are provincial matters but the provinces have adopted practically the same procedure as has been adopted by the Federal Congress for the federal courts.

Sources:

Argentine Civil Code, by F. L. Joannini
Almanaque del Mensajero - 1927
Statutes, Argentina
Mr. C. Kincaid, Attorney Standard Oil
Dr. Edward Roth, Argentine Attorney (Cornell Graduate)

Report No. 3.

Buenos Aires, April 6th, 1927.


C. T. Richardson
Major, M.A. & A.F.O.

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ARGENTINA-----JUDICIAL

Subject: Judiciary -National and Local:

(a) Judicial System:

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Applying. The Constitutional Provisions for the Federal Tribunals are given in paragraphs Nos. 100 and 101 of the Constitution as follows:-

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The composition of the Supreme Court is five judges

From M.A.Argentina.

Report No.3779.

April 6,1927.

ARGENTINA-----JUDICIAL

Subject: Judiciary - National and Local:

(a) Judicial System: (Contd.)

and an Attorney General. Its sessions are held in the capital of the nation.

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ARGENTINA-----POLITICAL

Subject: Judiciary - National and Local:

(a) Judicial System: (Contd.)

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ARGENTINA-----POLITICAL

Subject: Judiciary - National and Local:

(a) Judicial System: (Contd.)

Capital Punishment: Capital punishment does not exist. However, it is noted in the daily press of this date, that a National Deputy has drafted a bill for Capital Punishment. He gives as his reason the great increase in crime recently in this vicinity.

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Argentine Civil Code, by F. L. Joannini
Almanaque del Lensajero - 1927
Statutes, Argentina
Mr. C. Kincaid, Attorney Standard Oil
Dr. Edward Roth, Argentine Attorney (Cornell Graduate)

C. H. Johnson
From R.A. Argentina.

Report No. 3779. April 6, 1927.

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Legislative Branch

(b) Organization and Functional Powers.

Upon the closing of Congress and on the 12th of October, first anniversary of the Irigoyenist Government, many editorials were published in the press criticizing the result of the first year of Irigoyen's government, the sterile Congress, labor trouble, insubordination in the Provincial Governments, utter lack of any kind of useful legislation and disregard for the Constitution of the country, were the principal complaints.

During the ordinary session of Congress which lapsed at mid-night of September 30th, thirty project laws were sanctioned from No.11,544 to No.11,574, but only three of these were of general interest, viz: No.11,554, legal working day; No.11,545, authorization to the Municipality to construct, for account of the owners who refuse to do so themselves, enclosures and sidewalks in front of the vacant building plots in the Capital, and No.11,562 Raising of General Live Stock Census. The sanctioned laws from No.11,546 to No.11,562 authorize 16 different persons to sue the Nation. Nos.11,564 and 11,567, grant subsidies to institutions; Nos.11,566,11,568 and 11,569 accord pensions to the families of deceased Legislators; No.11,570 refers to application of fines for infringements of the labour laws; No.11,571 exempts from fine the tardy debtors for pavement taxes; No.11,572 authorizes the Presidents of both Chambers of Congress to make use of surplus funds from last year's estimates of expenditure; No.11,573 authorizes the Executive Power to construct shelters for pedestrians at the Port of the Capital, and No.11,574 authorizes the expenditure of \$280,000 in the reconstruction of the bridge over the Rio Tercero, between Villa Maria and Villa Nueva, in the Province of Cordoba. It will be seen that only three of the sanctioned projects are of general interest, and one of them, that which refers to legal working day, is destined to die a natural death, for its enforcement in the agricultural occupations, for which it is chiefly intended, will be impossible. Either the new legislation or agriculture must give way for eight hours' work in harvest time is inconceivable when it is considered that spells of bad weather frequently interrupt work for days in succession, and that millions of dollars worth of grain is often lost even under present conditions of unlimited working time.

The law relative to the general live stock census is sound legislation, and better still is that which empowers the Municipality to construct sidewalks for account of the owners of vacant building plots, who are mostly wealthy speculators who buy up plots and wait for others to enhance their value by building alongside or in the vicinity. Owing to the leniency of the Municipality up to the present, thousands of industrious per-

From: H.A.Argentina

Report No.4060 November 15, 1929

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Legislative Branch

(b) Organization and Functional Powers. (Cont'd)

sons who have bought their plots by monthly instalments in the outlying areas and built their houses at great sacrifice are compelled to wade through mud in bad weather in order to get to the train, tram, or bus. This law ought to have been sanctioned thirty years ago.

According to the constitutional precepts Dr. Cantilo, Intendente of the Capital, Dr. Rodriguez Mauregui, Director of the State Railways, Dr. Botto, President of the Banco de la Nacion, and Dr. Grovotto, President of the Banco Hipotecario Nacional, ceased in exercise of their posts on September 30th, due to the Senate not having given its consent or corroborated the nomination of these officials within the period of the ordinary session, which lapsed at mid-night on that date.

This state of affairs was not the fault of the Senate but of the Executive Power who failed to officially communicate to the Senate the nominations referred for their approval by the Chamber. Notwithstanding general protest these officials continued their duties. On October 7th, Councillor Carlos Manacorda brought an action before the Courts against Dr. Jose Luis Cantilo for usurpation of authority on continuing to exercise the functions of Intendente Municipal after the lapse of the ordinary session of Congress. This, however, was cancelled by the Judge on October 26th.

On October 7th, the President of the Republic signed a decree prolonging the legislative period, which had ended on September 30th, to deal with a special agenda including such important items as:

- (1) The Budget
- (2) The Law Governing the issue of Mortgage Bonds.
- (3) The Nationalisation of Petroleum Bill.
- (4) Bill calling for the establishment of the National Farmer's Bank.
- (5) Agricultural Rents Bill.
- (6) Paving Bonds Bill.
- (7) Highways Bill.
- (8) The Public Works Bill.
- (9) Bank Employees Pensions Bill.
- (10) The Ratification of appointments of officials made by the Government.

By prolonging the Congressional session instead of calling an extraordinary one, The President of the Republic started another of these constitutional arguments, which have so often taken up columns in the

From: H.A. Argentina

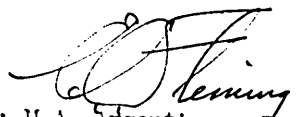
Report No.4060 November 15, 1929

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Legislative Branch

(b) Organization and Functional Powers. (Cont'd)

newspapers and occupy the time of numberless authorities and orators without leading anywhere in particular. The President based his action on an article of the Constitution which stated that the President of the Nation may prorogue the ordinary sessions of Congress or call it to extraordinary session when grave matters of order or progress so require. But it is argued by the Opposition that the Chambers have already ended the session, and one cannot prolong that which has already been terminated. The Chambers were not officially advised of the President's action until October 9th. Some time after this the Senate was cited to hold its first session on the 22nd of October, and the Chamber of Deputies on October 23rd. However, on the 22nd the House was practically empty, and as there was no quorum the session was not held. On the 23rd the Deputies following the example of the Senate even in spite of the Irigoyenist majority in the lower House was unable to meet. To date neither of the Chambers have been able to assemble due to lack of quorum.



From: H.A. Argentina Report No.4060 November 15, 1929

2-1 Report

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Legislative Branch

(3) Organization and Functional Powers.

Not until November 20th, was it possible to obtain a quorum in either House, ever since the decree was issued authorizing an extension of this year's ordinary period of Sessions. See our Report No.4060.

On November 13th, it was stated that the Chamber of Deputies would be obliged by public force to attend the session. Notwithstanding the threat a quorum did not attend. On November 16th, at a minority session held by the Senate, the Opposition party headed by Dr.Bravo brought forward a motion imposing a fine of \$1,500.00 or the total monthly emolument of a National Senator, on members failing to put in an appearance at the next session. This is in accordance with Article 27 of the regulations, which states that if all ordinary measures for securing a quorum are ineffective, the minority is empowered to inflict a fine upon each absent Senator, said fine to be not greater than the monthly emolument. This being the case Dr.Bravo suggested that the maximum fine of \$1,500.00 should be imposed, and the measure was approved unanimously.

Under date of November 20th, the Chamber of Deputies met for the first time with an exact quorum. They, having a Radical Personalista majority, disapproved two interpellations to the President of the Republic. One of these referred to the right of holding public meetings, which were forbidden by the Executive Power, and the other to the fulfillment of the laws of intervention violated by the President of the Republic. When a study of the road law was attempted there was no longer a quorum in the Chamber.

On November 20th, the Senate met for the first time. The decision of a minority session to impose a fine of \$1,500 on all members who failed to present themselves, which was passed on the 16th, had the desired effect, only three legislators being absent when the president called the House to order.

In spite of the fact that the Presidential decree reconvening Congress declared specifically that the sessions should be devoted to the consideration of measures of vital interest to the country (which were enumerated) the Senate started off somewhat badly from the Government's point of view, by discussing, first of all, the political aspects of the prolongation of the ordinary legislative period and afterwards a motion to interpellate the Minister of the Interior with reference to the assassination of Dr.Carlos Washington Lencinas in Mendoza. The interpellation minute, which was presented by Senator Etcheverre, and eventually carried, was couched in the following terms:

(1) What have been the reasons for delaying new elections in the Provinces of San Juan and Mendoza, and when does the Government think of arranging for them to take place?

From: H.A. Argentina

Report No.4076 December 11,1929

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Legislative Branch

(b) Organization and Functional Powers. (Cont'd)

(2) Under what legal or constitutional disposition have the Federal Interventors in San Juan and Mendoza appointed functionaries with judicial powers?

(3) What have been the reasons for permitting legal proceedings against certain people in the two provinces referred to to be suspended?

(4) By what right have the Federal Interventors in San Juan and Mendoza assumed the Government and judicial administration of those provinces instead of endeavouring to return to them a normal state of government?

(5) Why did the Federal Interventor in Mendoza fail to take the usual steps to prevent disturbances at the meeting during the progress of which Dr. Carlos Washington Lencinas met his death?

The interpellation was presented to the President of the Chamber for transmittal to the Executive Power and the Minister of the Interior.

Prior to the debate on this minute, the Senate spent more than an hour endeavouring to decide whether the new session now open is a continuation of the ordinary legislative period (as stipulated by Dr. Irigoyen) or a special session, it being decided eventually to refer the point to the Constitutional Affairs Committee for a ruling.

Dr. Enrique Martinez, Vice-President of the Republic, who is president of the National Senate, failed to notify the Minister of the Interior of the Legislature's decision to call upon him to attend in the House to answer questions on the subject of the intervention in San Juan and Mendoza.

The news of Dr. Martinez' action, which is ascribed by his opponents to purely political motives, commenced to circulate some time before the Senate was called to order on November 21st, and was confirmed when the Vice-President of the Republic read out a brief announcement of his failure to comply with the wishes of the House. Then he left the chamber.

It took the House fully five minutes to recover from its surprise, and was only awakened from its stupor by a heated outburst from Senator Bravo, who asserted that the entire nation was "Sick and tired of the present Government", and that "President Irigoyen had chosen a dangerous battleground (the Senate), for if he (Sr. Irigoyen) could count on the Army, Congress could most certainly count on the people".

After a brief debate in which more than half a dozen members of the House participated, it was decided to renew the invitation to the Minister of the Interior to

From: M.A. Argentina

Report No.4076 December 11, 1929

INTERNAL (Political)

Subject: Legislative Branch

(b) Organization and Functional Powers. (Cont'd)

presented himself in accordance with the resolution taken on November 20th.

However, on November 22nd, Dr. Elpidio Gonzalez, the Minister of the Interior, did not attend, but sent word that he would do so when he was ready. Among the items taken up at this session was one dealing with the attitude Congress should assume towards the Presidential decree extending the ordinary legislative period, and the other which constituted a rather severe rebuke to the Vice-President of the Republic, Dr. Martinez, for his failure to communicate to the Minister of the Interior the Senates wish to question him on the subject of Federal Intervention.

No further session has been held to date due to the fact that no quorum has existed in either house. It was more or less anticipated that the Irigoyenists would absent themselves en bloc for the ostensible purpose of preventing the Senate from interpellating the Minister of the Interior.

A. Fleming
From: H.A. Argentina

Report No. 4076 December 11, 1929

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G-2 Report

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Present Legislature.

(b) Political Composition:

On January 20th the newly-elected Congress met for its inaugural sitting. The legislature is the first constitutional power in Argentina to resume its functions subsequent to the Revolution of September 6, 1930. Conditions, however, are vastly altered and the new Congress is in every way dissimilar to the one which was swept out of existence by the Revolution. Where before there was an overwhelming majority of Personalist Radical members wholly oblivious to all except their own personal aims - ready at any moment to muzzle the Opposition by means of the closure - there are now men of all parties and of recognized parliamentary ability.

In the Senate, the Conservative Parties, merged into the new National Democrats, have increased their strength to 14, or practically half of the members. The Anti-Personalist Radicals hold 9 seats, the Socialist 2, the Defensa Provincial Party of Tucuman 1, and the Partido Popular of Jujuy 2. Santa Fe was the only province not represented, as its senators have not yet been nominated. This is due to a deadlock in the Santa Fe Government as outlined below.

When the Chambers of the Santa Fe Government were convened, the Radical members refused to attend, thus leaving the Senate short of a quorum. In the Lower House, the majority Party, the Progressive Democrats were sufficient in number to form the quorum, but the members refused to recognize the validity of the decree of convocation issued by the Provisional Government, and insisted upon starting a debate. The result was that the Federal Commissioner, Dr. Arancibia Rodriguez, left the Chamber, the police were called in and the members expelled.

Since then various attempts have been made to secure a second convocation, all of them without success. A few days ago, the board of the Progressive Democrats petitioned the Interventor to call the Chambers together, and the Government replied informing them that the Federal Commission was willing to comply with the request, but only on the condition that the Party should recognize the decree of convocation, and that its members should limit themselves to strict compliance with its terms. Dr. Enzo Bordabehere, the Vice-president of the Progressive Democratic Party, replied almost immediately to the effect that the body he represented had not asked for a favor, but demand a right, and that it was impossible to give any such guarantees as those proposed.

There the matter now stands with the result that Santa Fe is an obstacle to the complete normalization of the country, and it is impossible to guess when the two representatives of that province will be designated. It is practically certain, however, that the senators once elected will be members of the Progressive Democratic Party.

From M.A.Argentina

Report No.4499

February 10, 1932.

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Present Legislature.

(b) Political Composition:

The provinces of Mendoza and San Juan were represented in the new Congress after a lapse of four years, during which time their senators were systematically refused recognition by the party in power.

We give below the names of the members of the Senate with the respective parties they represent:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>PARTY</u>
Alberto Arancibia Rodriguez	San Luis	National Democrat
Mario Arenas	Mendoza	National Democrat
Mario Bravo	Fed.Capital	Socialist
Carlos A. Bruchmann	S. del Estero	U.Civica Radical
Rudesindo S. Campos	Jujuy	Popular
Aldo Cantoni	San Juan	U.Civica Radical
Ramón S. Castillo	Catamarca	National Democrat
Mariano P. Ceballos	Cordoba	National Democrat
Raul Ceballos Reyes	La Rioja	Anti-Personalist
Atanasio Eguiguren	Entre Rios	Anti-Personalist
Francisco R.Galindez	Catamarca	National Democrat
Eduardo Laurencena	Entre Rios	Anti-Personalist
Lucio Lopez Peña	Tucuman	Defensa Provincial
Juan Jose Lubary	Corrientes	National Democrat
Jose Nicolas Matienzo	Tucuman	Anti-Personalist
Pio Montenegro	S.del Estero	Anti-Personalist
Alfredo L. Palacios	Fed.Capital	Socialist
Robustiano Patron Costas..	Salta	National Democrat
Carlos R. Porto	San Juan	U.Civica Radical
Adolfo Rodriguez Saa	San Luis	National Democrat
Guillermo Rothe	Cordoba	National Democrat
Matias G.Sanchez Sorondo ..	Buenos Aires	National Democrat
Antonio Santamarina	Buenos Aires	National Democrat
Carlos Serrey	Salta	National Democrat
Cruz Vera	Mendoza	National Democrat
Horacio Vera Ocampo	La Rioja	U.Civica Radical
Juan Ramón Vidal	Corrientes	National Democrat
Benjamin Villafañe	Jujuy	Popular
-	Santa Fe	-
-	Santa Fe	-

As regards the Chamber of Deputies, the huge - almost two-thirds majority held by the Radicals has disappeared entirely, and now no one party can command an absolute majority. The National Democrats hold the greatest number of seats with 57 representatives from various provinces. The Socialists come second with 43, Anti-Personalist Radicals muster 23, the Progressive Democrats 14, while the Independent Socialists have 11 members. In addition there are five Corrientes Liberals and two Partido Popular representatives from Jujuy, who can be counted upon as supporting the National Democrats, and three Defensa Provincial (Tucuman) deputies who can be counted as part of the Radical Delegation.

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Present Legislature.

(b) Political Composition:

From this it will be seen that the Socialist Party has been the largest gainer by the Revolution, inasmuch as from having but one representative (Dr. Repetto) in the previous Congress, it now occupies the second place.

Railway labor will be well represented this year by both National Democrats and Socialists.

The actual meeting of the new Congress resulted in the Senate in the election of Dr. Robustiano Patron Costas, National Democrat from Salta, as President and Dr. Rudecindo M. Campos of the Popular Party of Jujuy as Vice-president.

Senator Palacios, the Socialist Senator from the Capital was the first to occupy the attention of his colleagues. Referring to the decree convoking Congress he said that the Provisional Government had not the right to convoke Congress. He accused the Provisional Government of having violated the oath taken on September 8, 1930, to respect the Constitution, finally tabling a motion enacting that the Senate should immediately proceed to name a committee which would report on the validity of the elections. However, his motion, put to the vote, was vetoed.

Dr. Matienzo of Tucuman made a vigorous speech in defence of the proposal that all the Senators present should take the oath and that the legality of the elections should be debated in the ordinary session which starts on May 1st. This motion put to the vote was also vetoed.

Senators Costas and Sanchez Sorondo defended the acts of the Provisional Government and the proposal of Senator Costas that the diplomas should be approved was finally accepted. The twenty-eight Senators present were sworn in after various diplomas that had been questioned when put to the vote were approved.

In the Chamber of Deputies Sr. Juan B. Cafferatta, National Democrat from Cordoba, was elected President and Sr. Hector Lopez, the Radical Deputy from Santa Fe, Vice-President.

The motion put forward by the Anti-Personalist Radicals that all discussion as to the elections should be avoided and all the Deputies should take their seats without further delay was taken into consideration. Dr. Repetto of the Capital dissented from this proposal inasmuch as in his opinion the elections held in the province of Buenos Aires and Mendoza were not strictly in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Saenz Peña law. Dr. Pinedo of the Capital stated that the views of the Independent Socialists coincided with those of the Socialists.

The motion of the Anti-Personalist was finally accept-

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ARGENTINA (political)

Subject: Present Legislature.

(b) Political Composition:

ed with the condition, however, that in the ordinary sessions, the question of refutation of diplomas might be taken up. Accordingly the diplomas of all the deputies present were approved.

Since writing the above, a last attempt to form a quorum in the Province of Santa Fe was again frustrated by the Radicals who refused to attend, in spite of the fact that it was reported that they had been urged to do so by the Head of their Party and that they had agreed to attend in accord with this request. The Federal Government has now threatened to arrest the absent members and compel their attendance by force if necessary.

This situation is not as bad as it sounds and no trouble is anticipated after the Inauguration of the new Government.

From M.A. Argentina

Report No. 4499

February 10, 1932.

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ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Legislative Branch.

(b) Organization and Functional Powers:

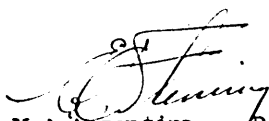
In view of the fact that the present Senate body was elected at the same time and for equal terms of nine years each, it is necessary to apply Art. 48, Chapter II, of the 1st Section of the Constitution, which provides that one-third of the body must go out every three years and be replaced by an equal number. This article provides that in the original meeting of the Senate body, the Senators when assembled shall decide those who must go out in the 1st and 2nd periods by draw.

Accordingly, the Committee of Constitutional Affairs of the Senate met on May 11th to consider the situation. It was decided that the Senators' nomination should be considered to have become effective as from January 20, 1932, and that a public drawing should take place to decide which were to end their term at the conclusion of three, six and nine years respectively. The result was as follows:

Nine Years: Sres. Rothe, for Cordoba, Caballos Reyes, for La Rioja; Lubary, for Corrientes; Galindez, for Catamarca; Rodriguez Saa, for San Luis; Cantoni, for San Juan; Villafañe, for Jujuy; Arenas, for Mendoza; Lopez Peña, for Tucuman, and Sanchez Sorondo, for Buenos Aires.

Six Years: Sres. De la Torre, for Santa Fe; Bruchmann, for Santiago del Estero; Patron Costas, for Salta; Eguiguren, for Entre Rios; Bravo, for the Capital; Porto, for San Juan; Campos, for Jujuy; Vera, for Mendoza; Matienzo for Tucuman, and Santamarina, for Buenos Aires.

Three Years: Sres. Correa, for Santa Fe; Montenegro, for Santiago del Estero; Serrey, for Salta; Laurencena, for Entre Rios; Palacios, for Buenos Aires; Ceballos, for Cordoba; Vera Ocampo, for La Rioja; Vidal, for Corrientes; Castillo, for Catamarca, and Arancibia Rodriguez, for San Luis.


From M.A. Argentina

Report No. 4574

May 31, 1932.

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G-2 Report

ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Present Legislature

(b) Political Composition.

As a result of the recent elections for one-half of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, the Government will still command a comfortable majority. In fact, the elections brought about but slight changes, the line-up of parties in the Chamber being as follows:

<u>Government supporters</u>	
National Democrats	65
Anti-Personalist Radicals	14
Corrientes Liberals	4
Independent Socialists	3
	<u>86</u>
<u>Opposition parties</u>	
Socialists	43
Progressive Democrats	14
Lencinistas (Radical)	1
Personal Radicals	2
	<u>60</u>
<u>Doubtful parties</u>	
Bloquista Radicals	1
Entre Rios Radicals	7
Defensa Provincial	1
Dissident Independent Socialists	3
	<u>12</u>
Total	<u>158</u>

The Personalist Radicals abstained from voting once again in all districts except Tucuman, where they secured two candidates.

In general there was no feature of any particular significance, except the general abstention from voting of the Personalist Radicals and the strength of the Socialists in the Federal Capital, where they secured twelve seats against five for the Government coalition.

In the provincial elections the National Democrats lead:

Jujuy - Popular Party
La Rioja - Antipersonalist Radicals
Catamarca - Coalition (Radicals and National Democrats)
Buenos Aires - National Democrats.
Entre Rios - Anti-personalist Radicals
Santa Fe - Antipersonalist Radicals.
Tucuman - Personalist Radicals

From M.A.Argentina Report No.4878 April 26,1934

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ARGENTINA (Political)

Subject: Present Legislature

(b) Political Composition.

Mendoza - National Democrats
Santiago del Estero - Unified Radicals
San Juen - National Democrats
San Luis - Popular Party
Salta - National Democrats
Corrientes - National Democrats
Cordoba - National Democrats
La Pampa - Municipal election only.

The provincial elections passed without disruption of the public order, mainly because the military authorities were ready to intervene at a moment's notice.

In the Federal Capital, the Socialists won an overwhelming victory obtaining a majority in the elections for members of the deliberative council of the Municipality. The composition of the party membership in the Council was as follows:

Socialist Party	13
Concordancia	6
Union Civica Radicals (Avenida de Mayo)	3
Union Civica Radicals (Talcahuano)	3
Concentraci3n Obrera	1
Salud P3blica	1
Salud P3blica Nacional	1
Vacant	2
Total	30

Frederick S. Sharp
Capt GS MAJ P

From M.A. Argentina Report No. 4878 April 26, 1934.

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Classification

Enclosures
2-1-21

Record Section File No.

Copy No. For Record Section Only

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT Argentina

Subject Legislative Branch of Government I.G. No. 3200

REC'D-G-2 JUL 21 1941

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Argentine Constitution.

Summarization of Report

When Required

See "Comments and Suggestions on Reports", May 23, 1941.

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

As provided in the Argentine Constitution of 1853(modelled on that of the United States) the Legislative Branch of the Argentine Government consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

There are two senators from each of the 14 Provinces (States), which compare to our States, elected by the state legislature by majority vote, and two from the Federal Capital elected as is the president of the nation. A candidate for senator must be thirty years old, have an income of 2,000 pesos annually, have been a citizen for six years, and have been born in the province of his election or have resided two years in it.

The term of a senator is nine years and he can be re-elected indefinitely. One third of the senate is renewed every three years.

The Chamber of Deputies is composed of one deputy for each 33,000 inhabitants, (or fraction thereof not less than 16,500). A deputy is elected for four years and may be re-elected. One half the Chamber is elected every two years. A candidate for the Chamber must be 25 years of age, a citizen for four years, born in the province of election or resided for two years in it.

There are 30 members in the Senate and 158 in the Chamber.

The ten territories have no representatives; the governor of each is appointed by the Executive Power.

John W. Lang
John W. Lang
Colonel Inf.
Military Attaché

Copy of Argentine Constitution
in English attached.

G-2 Distribution: 4, 5, 6
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From M. A. Argentina Report No. 6713 Date July 8, 1941

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